B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 168— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th July	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	SARDINIA	6,684	MONGOLIA
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination
16th July ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a.m.
18th ,, ..	VARCLA	Busreh via K'chi 9-30 a.m
23rd ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	19th July	31st July,
* Awa Maru,	T.Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru,	S.Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5759	16th July	28th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	28th July	9th Aug
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	10th Aug.	24th Aug.
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7790	25th Aug.	8th Sept

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Haukow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers

Price List on Application.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.

Wedding Dress Suit complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 195.

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act. of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus.
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street, Lahore (Chairman).
2. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M.L.A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over
THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting

Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.

Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.

Prospectus and terms can be had on application.

Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:

Chief Agent for Gujarat & Kathiawar.
Mr. S. A. MALVI, Sutarwadanipole Khadia, Ahmedabad.

PANDIT K. SANTANAM,
Managing Director.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops.	(Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/8
Ague Mixture	for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive	and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera	Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide	Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution.	Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
'Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
} Dividend declared previous years ... 15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration! Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on Rs. 50—75—100. Deposit Rs. 100, 150, 250 respectively. Interest 6 per cent. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi, Enclose stamps.
A 10778

WANTED—ENGINEERS, Mechanical, Civil and Electrical, Managers, Architects, Designers, Overseers and Draftsmen. Apply with 3 as. stamps to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10819

WANTED—An experienced and Influential man to canvass job orders for an Electric Printing Press. Apply Box No. 390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10816

WANTED—An experienced FACTORY CLERK with a knowledge of accounts and general office routine. Please apply in own handwriting enclosing testimonials and stating terms....NO INTERVIEWS. DHARAMSI MORARJI AND CO., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 20176

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent and experienced for a large Spg. and Wvg. Mill. Knowledge of Diesel and A.C. Electric Drive preferred. Salary over 500 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 391, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10817

WANTED—One SPINNING MASTER, one WEAVING MASTER and one DYER for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta. Only those who have both theoretical and practical knowledge of their respective works and have good experience need apply stating terms, past experience and present position to Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20152

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT MASTERS, one strong in literary subjects and the other in Science and Mathematics to teach upto Matriculation Standard. Graduates or Under-graduates with teaching experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Applications to reach before 20th instant, The CHIEF MEMBER OF COUNCIL, Kishangarh (Rajputana.)
A 20066

THE ALWAR STATE having unfortunately lost the services of their excellent Engineer through sudden death, applications are invited immediately for the vacancy on the following terms:—Post—STATE ENGINEER. Salary—Anything from Rs. 600 upwards according to qualifications, Must have thorough knowledge of buildings and roads and must be active and energetic. Apply before first August with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) to THE PRIME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 20054

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FOR VEGETARIAN HINDUS, Kurla Road, Andheri, near Station, ground floor of bungalow. Apply at premises till 10 a.m. or NENSEY MADHAVJI, Moolji Jetha Market.
C 10807

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Pure silk Superior Rs. 9 per doz., inferior Rs. 8 per doz., Cotton charkhana having red or blue lines Rs. 3/8 per doz., Superior Rs. 3/12 per doz., intermediate Rs. 3 per doz. inferior Rs. 2/12 per do. Apply to HABI SETH, Ludhiana (India.)
T P10820

AUCTION SALE.—To be sold by Public Auction by the Small Causes Court at Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road, Mazagaon, in the compound of Wallace Flour Mills Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 17th July, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T. No. 1-2 Two Reel Separating Machines (Robinson's make) length 10'-9", Width 2'-6" and diam 2'-3". No. 3-4 Two Double Reciprocating C. P. Sieve Separators (Robinson's make) length 5'-1½" Width 2'-10", the property of Mr. M. S. Khan, attached in D/80 of 1924, Suit No. 24042 of 1923.
T 20114

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS have been declared namely:—

Rs. 150 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 7/8 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 3 per share on 83,990 shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 11th August to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on 22nd July 1924 on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 2nd August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
C20181

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th of July from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bill of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise, they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that Mr. G.L. WINTERBOTHAM becomes a partner in our firm from 1st August, 1924.

WALLACE & CO.
Bombay, 15th July, 1924.
20182

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND EXTRAORDINARY CONFIRMATORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, which could not be held this day, at the office of Messrs. Vissonjee Sons and Co., No 3, Wallace Street, Fort, for want of quorum, has been ADJOURNED to THURSDAY next, 17th July, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the same place, to confirm the resolutions of voluntarily winding up of the Company passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 26th June, 1924.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURADAS G. RAJA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 11th July, 1924. 20135

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(Under Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the share holders of the Indian Cotton Oil Company Limited is convened on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Company, Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay, at which the following Resolution will be submitted for its acceptance.

"That Mr. GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal or such person as the shareholders may choose, be appointed Liquidator of the Company under Clause 2 Sec. 207 of the Indian Companies Act at a remuneration that may be fixed at the Meeting not exceeding Rs. 4,000 (four thousand) with liberty to Mr. Girdharlal if he is appointed a Liquidator to appoint his firm the Solicitors to do the legal work and charge the fees as usual.

By the Order of the Board.
GOKULDAS K. PAREKH & CO.
Agents.
C20175

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM ALFRED THURNHAM STEPHENS, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed William Alfred Thurnham Stephens, late a Veterinary Surgeon, of Bombay, European, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 17th day of October, 1923 and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 15th day of July, 1924, to Eliza Forde Stephens, widow of William Stowman Stephens of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administratrix at the office of her Attorneys Messrs. Dastur and Co., at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calander month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administratrix will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims to which she shall have notice.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1924.

A. B. SUTARIA.
for Messrs. DASTUR & CO
Attorneys for the Administratrix.
C20179

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TAVA LANE, NEAR KOLSA MOHALLA PYDHOWNI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Hajee Hasam Dada deceased and pursuant to the power of sales given to the Mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage dated 5th January 1922, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th July 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure no rent in respect thereof is being paid by the Borrower with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house and buildings, standing thereon, situate at Tavu Lane in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 347 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less ascertained on recent actual survey to admeasure 358 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1342 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 933, Street No. 10 to 18 and bounded on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage on or towards the East by the property of Mahomedali Nakhoda, on or towards the South by the said Tana Lane and on or towards the West by vacant land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
199, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of taximeter advertised to take place at our rooms this afternoon has been POSTPONED.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES REELS CAP BRAND MADE IN HOLLAND.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of July, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Gopaldas Visandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nagindas Lowji and Co., of Sutar Chawl, who have purchased the undermentioned goods on behalf of Amrutlal Jamnadas.

3 cases each containing 50 gross black and white Reels Cap brand made in Holland of 400 yards No. 30-40-50.

1 case containing 30 gross coloured Reels Cap brand made in Holland of 400 yards No. 40.

4 cases each containing 50 gross black Reel Cap brand made in Holland of 200 yards No. 40.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES ENGLISH COTTON YARNS.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramchandra V. Sant of Ahmedabad.

8 cases each 208 to 220 lbs. net 50 S. Egyptian Super carded Twist cops.

The above cases are at present in Ahmedabad where delivery will be given against payment.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent.
Samples will be given on application.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant at Apollo Chambers, above Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, AT 10-30 A.M.

made-to-order Dining, Ddrawing and Bed room furnitures, Sweet toned Cottage Piano by Reichman, Gramophones with Records, etc.

Under instructions from A. Savage Esqr., of Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BYREN and Co will sell by Public Auction valuable made-to-order household furniture such as Sweet toned Cottage Piano, by 'Reichman', Gramophone sliding dining tables, arm and armless chairs, Mirror back side boards, Dumbwaiters and Crockery stands, Ice Box, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing room suites, leather lined Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, Show cases, Wooden flower pot stands, Billiard table to attach a dining table, Single and double beds, artistic Book cases, solid drawing room suite in 10 pieces, Mirror and Panel door almyrahs, large enamelled bath Tub, Singer Sewing foot machine, rocking chairs, camp cot, cupboards, writing tables, Dressing chest of drawers, Book stands, Wash hand tables, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, Electric lamps, Electric fans, Books, Ornaments, Pictures, etc. The Property of A. Savage, Esqr., proceeding home.

The property is open to view.

BYREN AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 shed, the following goods:—

5 cases Porcelainware (Electric cut off).
107 cases Cup-saucers (Farthenware).
49 cases glassware (Glass tumbler) 7 cases chimney, 45 cases crucible, 3 cases glass bottles, 5 cases braces, 2 cases measuring tapes, 26 cases Dyeing and drying machinery

AUCTION SALE OF 68 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree in the undermentioned godown on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following damaged cotton, etc.

S. S. "KARAGOLA."
In Godown No. H 106 of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.
21 bales African cotton.
In Godown No. J 136 of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.
47 bales African cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF good quality household furniture and effects as also of a large lot of marble statues will be held on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at our Show Rooms at 8-10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell the whole of the contents including dining, hall and bed room furniture, such as Jacobian dining table, arm chairs, large sideboard, Chefonier Chesterfield suites, office desk, rich mahoganised corner cabinets and show cases, gramophone, Singer Sewing Machines, set Jacobian bed room furniture, electric fans and lamps, timepieces, glass crockery, platedware, etc.

Also one large lot of marble statues on view. Catalogues can be had from the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street,—Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of an immoveable property, situate at Tardeo, Arthur Road, without the Fort, advertised for sale on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1924, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CAWASJI PATEL STREET FORMERLY BELONGING TO ABDUL KADER HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 2nd day of March, 1922, and made between Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed, of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties in one lot o nthe premises on FRIDAY, the 1st August next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FIRST—All that piece of quit and ground rent land, situate at Cawasji Patel Street in the Fort of Bombay, together with a dwelling house or building standing thereon and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 5099 and 5106 and New Surwey No. 9004 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1501, Street Nos. 70-72 and containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Cawasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Cursetji Framji Divecha, on or towards the North by the property of Edulji Mistri and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that vacant piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land (a portion of which about 22 square yards in area is described as Fazandari in old deeds and for which no Fazandari rent is paid for several years and which is described as quit and ground rent land in the Bombay Collector's Records along with the other portion of the land) situate, lying and being on Cawasji Patel Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 5098 and New Survey No. 9003 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1500 and Street Nos. 66-68 and containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Cawasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Bhicaji, on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Bhicaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY STANDING ON LEASEHOLD LAND SITUATE AT FORGETT STREET TARDEO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for Messrs. Hiralal Bakoredas and others the mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedally Tayabally, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 14th August 1922 between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the undermentioned property This Day, Thursday the 17th July 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements and building built and standing thereon and that are in course of construction in the rear thereof admeasuring 1477 square yards being a portion of the land hereditaments and premises at Tardeo, Forgett Street being Plot No. 2 of the estate of J. R. Patell and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17 Pension and Tax New No. 89 Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1275, Cadastral Survey No. 661 and bounded on the East by Forgett Street on the West by Plot No. 4, on the North by proposed private Road and on the South by Plot No. 1 and delineated on the plan annexed to the Indenture of sub-lease dated 13th October 1919 and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3427 (1) 3427 (1A) 3427 (3) and 3428 and Street No. 5, 1, 1A, 2 and 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from mortgagees Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor A. M. Jiwanji, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 21st inst. sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Indian Timber and Saw Mills Co., opp. The Reay Road Tram Terminus and next to Mr. Chotani's Saw Mill the following machinery:

5 Imperial 42" Saw bunch, 5 of 48" and 3 of 66" of the same maker, 2 of 48" and 2 of 66" of different maker 3 Defiance of 72", one of 60" by W. B. Haigh Gruban and Co., one J. T. Williams Vertical Saw Mill, one Rasan and Co. Ld. Vertical Saw Mill, one Circular Saw Mill, one Chain Block, one overhead Crane, one 260 H. P. Electric motor, 70, 84" long Saw Blades aad ote Crab winches.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and all the goods cleared away by TUESDAY the 22nd July, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
MAJESTIC FILM CO.'S
NAND-BATRISI
A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT
Featuring
MISS DOLORES BERRY.
Something New And Novel.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona:—Laxmivilas Theatre.
Saturday 19th July 1924 at 9-30 p.m.(S.T.)
and
Sunday 20th July 1924 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI
Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FIRST PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST THEATRE IN THE EAST.
THE LAUGHTER LEADER
HAROLD LLOYD

IN
GRANDMA'S BOY
HIS FIRST 'SUPER' PRODUCTION
IN 5 REELS.
FIVE REELS OF JOY
Pathe Pictorial
A SCREEN MAGAZINE
"FELIX"
THE INIMITABLE FILM CAT.
SEE HOW FELIX Keeps on Walking.
PATHE GAZETTE
SHOWING
DERBY 1924
POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIAL MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.
FOR CHILDREN and their GRANDMAS
ALL CHILDREN and their Grandmas will be admitted at HALF PRICE to all parts of the house except Balcony and Gallery.
BRING YOUR CHILDREN ALONG TO SEE "GRANDMA'S BOY"
PATHE — CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 10 P.M.
"THE THREE MUST-GET-THERES"
Featuring MAX LINDER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"
Featuring CARMEL MYERS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"BROADWAY ROSE"
Featuring MAE MURRAY.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT LAST THREE CHAPTERS
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
RUTH ROLAND and
Dippy Doo-Dads
One Reel Comedy entirely performed by Monkeys.
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee Every Saturday, and Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m
Popular Prices.

IMPERIAL
Presents
To-Night and during this week
GUL BAKAVLI
Produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY,
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS
on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Monsoon has been active in Burma, the Gangetic plain, and south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, East Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Mysore, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan and north Madras Coast.

Few falls occurred in Assam, North East Baluchistan, East Rajputana, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Mergui, Moulmein and Bassein three inches, Tavoy, and Akyab four, Kyaukpyu five, Rangoon and Diamond Island one and a half, Toungoo two, Myitkyina, Chittagong and Midnapore one, Cox Bazar two, Patna and Gorakhpur one and a half, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Chakratta, two, Mainpuri and Bareilly one, Dehra Dun and Dalhousie one and a half, Nowgong two, Sutna and Jubbulpore one, Hyderabad Deccan one and a half; Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum one and Coimbatore four.

Forecast.—An extension in Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 16th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 16th July 1923	1922
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 05	21 23	41 69	37 71
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 14	22 83	40 66	34 15
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	0 11	19 88	43 91	35 60
Byculla (J. J Hospital) ..	0 08	25 09		

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, July 15.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr 29.585 in.
Temperature of Air .. .. 83.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. 79.3 „
Dew Point .. .. .. 77.6 „
Relative humidity of Air .. 83% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. 10.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air 86.2 „
Minimum „ „ 80.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight WSW,W,WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. .. 224 miles.
Fall of Rain .. .. 0.12 inches
Total fall during month .. 13.63 „
Do do. year .. 21.09 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th July 0.04 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	July	h m	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft in
W.	16	10 29	19 2	16	3 46	14 16
		22 18	27 5		16 40	18 6
Th.	17	11 16	29 11	17	4 34	14 4
		23 11	27 9		17 30	17 10
F.	18	12 0	30 3	18	5 22	14 3
		0 0	27 11			
Sat	19	12 43	30 5	19	6 7	14 6
		0 0	0 0		19 28	17 2
Sun	20	1 35	27 3	20	7 33	16 2
		14 3	29 0		20 25	17 5
M.	21	2 20	26 7	21	8 14	17 5
		14 41	28 0		21 15	17 10
Tu.	22	3 9	25 9	22	8 56	18 9
		15 19	26 10		22 3	18 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the north of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.04" of rain, Cawnpore 2.22, Allahabad 0.30" and Jhansi 0.55". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the east of the province and at Mainpuri and the minimum at the latter station only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.41" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in west Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in north Gujarat and east Kathiawar; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and Surat and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.97" of rain and Sangor 0.20." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the south of the division the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the west of the province; the minimum was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.85" of rain and Marmagao 0.40." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.2deg. (2deg. above normal) and the minimum 79.8deg. (2deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.17" of rain and Hyderabad 1.33." Skies are slightly clouded over north-east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was slightly higher than usual except in the south Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened appreciably except in the United Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the United Provinces and local in Hyderabad and the west Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.93", Calicut 0.94," Cochin 1.06", Trivandrum 1.14" Coimbatore 4.08" and Masulipatam 0.25."

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon is weakening again in the Punjab but has extended in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore, and local on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point, Mergui; Kyaukpyu three inches; Moulmein five; Tavoy, Akyab one and a half; Bassein two; Toungoo one; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Silchar, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Noakhali Khulna one and a half; Darjiling three; Daltonganj one and a half; Purnea Patna three; Benares two; Bareilly, Roorkee one; Mussooree three; Khushab one; Sutna two; Pendra one; Mercara five.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		0.73	1.48	—0.72
Rawalpindi	..	?	5.58	?
Lahore		2.02	4.47	—2.45
Hissar		2.76	3.47	—0.72
Ambala		4.17	7.76	—3.59
Delhi		3.94	7.53	—3.59
United Provinces—				
Agra	.04	7.00	6.56	+0.49
Mainpuri	0.38	8.33	10.53	—1.60
Jhansi	2.22	12.64	7.72	+4.92
Cawnpore	0.30	4.95	10.29	—5.34
Allahabad				
Sind—				
Jacobabad	—	—	0.69	—0.69
Karachi	—	—	2.35	—2.35
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	—	0.52	6.00	—5.48
Jaipur	0.41	5.93	6.61	—0.68
Kotah	..	7.86	8.97	—1.11
Mount Abu		7.03	14.99	—7.96
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	—	0.07	4.85	—4.78
Dwarka	..			
Veraval	—	5.33	7.07	—1.74
Rajkot	..	9.04	10.13	—1.09
Bhavnagar Para	..	3.85	7.31	—3.45
Gujrat—				
Surat		18.64	17.16	+1.48
Ahmedabad	..	3.02	3.87	—0.85
Deesa	..	2.09	6.69	—4.39
Central India West— ..				
Neemuch	..	3.2	8.50	—5.22
Indore	..	6.75	10.84	—4.09
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.97	16.22	16.34	0.24
Saugar	0.20	4.90	13.49	—8.59
Hoshangabad ..		5.11	12.33	—7.2.
Khandwa		3.77	9.71	—5.94
Akola	..	4.80	10.02	—5.2
Amraoti		7.50	11.30	—3.79
Nagpur		10.70	16.29	—5.59
Chanda		14.99	19.8	—4.82
Raipur		8.04	15.69	—7.65
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.05	21.15	34.26	—1213
Ratnagiri	0.85	67.19	46.39	+2021
Mormugao	0.40	65.19	46.67	18 49
Karwar				
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4.11	6.85	—2 74
Ahmednagar ..		4.80	6.62	—1 96
Poona		3.61	8.25	—4 64
Sholapur		2.99	6.93	—3 94
Bijapur	—	0.07	4.88	—3 81
Belgaum	1.17	25.52	16.91	+9.61
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..		6.78	8.32	—1 54
Nizamabad (Indur)		3.50	4.28	—0 78
Hyderabad	1.33	8.18	7.69	+0.49
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.46	75.45	58.16	17.29
Calicut	0.94	58.62	60.13	+3.49
Cochin	1.06	60.47	41.09	19.38
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.31	11.93	11.13	0 80
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.25	4.85	7.89	—3.04
Bellary		2.17	2.73	—0.56
Cuddapah	0.03	4.56	5.05	—0.49
Madras		7.38	3.76	+3.62
Bangalore	0.06	8.11	5.13	+2.98
Coimbatore	4.08	10.83	2.41	+8.42
Trichinopoly ..	0.03	0.18	2.11	—1.93
Negapatam		0.67	2.23	—1.56

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL.

Bombay, July 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 8 3
Century per lb.	1 7 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 3
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Caw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth + Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per b.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Phelvan	
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Pahelwan	
Diamond Chula	1 5 6
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Pearl	
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 12 0
Black Check: —	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Cabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl	12 8 0
Hindustan	12 10 0

Market remains unchanged.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST TATA BANK.

HEARING OF MR. SHAMDASANI'S APPEAL.

Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Fawcett.

Parshuram Dattaram Shamdasani and another. ..... Appellants.

vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. and ors. ..... Respondents.

This is an appeal from the Judgment of Pratt J. dismissing Mr. Shamdasani's suit against the Tata Industrial Bank.

The facts of this case have been previously reported at great length in these columns when the case was argued in the lower court. It is a suit filed by Mr. Shamdasani against the Tata Bank, its liquidators and the Central Bank for declaring that the resolutions passed at the meeting of the shareholders of Tata Bank held for the purpose of passing a resolution about its amalgamation with the Central Bank were not properly passed and for other consequential reliefs. After a trial which lasted for some days His Lordship Justice Pratt dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

At the hearing of the appeal Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person to conduct the appeal; the Hon. the Advocate-General with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the Tata Bank and the Liquidators.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the Central Bank.

Mr. Shamdasani in his opening address said that he had no legal trial at all in the lower court. He then narrated the facts leading up to his filing the suit. He had not finished his address when the Court rose for the day.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE : RETRIAL ORDERED.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt and Special Jury.

Emperor
vs.
Narottum Manna.

The accused was charged under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code with the murder of one Bijubai Narottum.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused Narottum and the deceased Bijubai were living together in Bombay some two months prior to 26th May 1924 at Babulnath Road Chowpatty. The accused had brought the deceased to Bombay from her native place. Both of them worked on the Improvement Trust chawls at Imamwada. On 26th May the deceased had her meal in the early morning as usual and left her place for going to work.

The deceased walked from Babulnath Road to Chowpatty Road. There she stopped for a while at a biddy shop and thence she turned to go her way. The accused came from behind and stabbed her in the back with a pen-knife; then he came in front of her and dealt her more blows. As a result the deceased fell down and the accused began to run away. One Govind Narayan in the employ of Mr. Dabholkar saw what had happened and he at once informed the Police. The Police thereupon arrested the accused and took charge of the pen-knife and the dhoti of the accused both of which had blood stains on them. The deceased was taken to the hospital at about 7-45 a.m. At 5-15 p.m. of the same day the deceased made her dying declaration before one of the Presidency Magistrates Mr. Khandalawala. The declaration was to the effect that the accused wrongly suspected her of intimacy with another man but there was no truth in it.

On 28th May at 8 p.m. the deceased expired.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. J. G. Bhagat, Advocate instructed by the public prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Keshav Mahadev Chaubal, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the accused.

The defence of the accused was that the deceased was unfaithful to him and that he actually saw her talking with another man. This sight enraged him and that thereupon he merely pricked her with a pen knife.

After the addresses of Counsel on both sides and after a lucid summing up by the learned Judge, the jury retired to consider their verdict.

After being closetted together for about an hour the jury returned and brought in divided verdict by 5 to 4. The learned judge could not accept this verdict, so he discharged the jury and ordered that the accused may be retried before another jury.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, July 17).

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

31-24—2236-22—Captain and V. Kaku Hirji Khetsy v The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

3-24—3643-23—In Person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdasani and anr v. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd. M.B. Chothia.

33-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M. Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudeliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Harilal Narotam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1960-22—Captain and V. Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

19-12-1160-19—Payne and Co, Rahim Vali Muhomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamdia and another, Payne and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

93-23—546-19—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

25-24—3047-20—Mehta L. and Co., Jeygopal Gangabishen vs. Payne and Co.

40-23—2288-19—Malvi M R. and Co., G C. Nadkharni Vithaldas Odhavji Smethan B. and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4916-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Cnh.

5035-22—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdharilal Mukundlal, Sukhtanker and G.

4472-21—Motichand and D. Jethalal Manecklal, Mrganlal Dulabhbhai Desai and another.

916-23—Soondardas and Co, Thaker Lalji Dahyabhai, Alimahomed Habib and others, Thakoredas and Co.

504-22—Ramanlal and Co, Monji Goculdas, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool and another, Vachha and Co.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, Gopaldas Rancheddas and another, Jhavery and Co.

1534-23—Pathare and Co, Karsondas Khimji Haridas Ramdas, Madhavji and Co.

1256-24—Khandwalla and C, Rahimbhai Cassumbhay, Alj Mahomed Sale Mahomed, Sukhtanker and G.

131-24—Dallas and Co Jethamal Narandas and anr v The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

3746-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram vs. Odharmal Majusing, Soonderdas and Co.

1766-24—Wadia G and Co., Jumabhay Lalji and Co., vs. Yusoof IsmailBhay Abdulabhoy Lalji, N. C. Dalal and Co.

5139-23—Dharamsy D and Co., Khatizabhai widow, vs. Ebrahim Thaverbhoy and another Merwanji K and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotalal Mulchand and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhraj v Nandlal Takursydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2361-23—Scoundardas and Co, Ramchandra Vishnu Shende v Harilal Vithaldas Dikshit M and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In Re:—Indian Company's Act, Re Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G., N. H. Moos, Applicant, Frank H Shauld and others Respondents, Matubhay and Co., Malvi and Co., Wadhao and Co., Manchershaw and Co, Merwanji and Co., Craigie and Co., Thakoredas and Co.,

SHORT CAUSES.

998-24—Thakoredas and Co., Rajaram Gilda vs. Balkissen Hukmichand, Malvi M R and Co.

1647-24—Pandia and Co., Chandulal Jeshchand vs. Vadilal Jethabhai, Thakoredas and Co.

2050-24—G. G. Pandia P. Tribhowan Bhimji vs. Gulam Hussein Essaji Tajbhay, Merwanji K and Co.

2084-24—Jamsedji R and D. Balkrishna Ramji and Co., vs. Gulam Hussein Essaji Tajbhay, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

24-23—Re Trimbak Vinayak Manohar, Divekar and B v Anpurnabai widow, Anant Ganesh, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh

2776-21—Dahhtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs. Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachard, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadasang Judah and S.

2689-21—Mulla and M. Goculdas Damodar C M Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co, Crawford B and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghella, N. C. Dalal.

1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram Soonderdas and Co.

2635-21—N. C. Dalal, Bancband Gonalji vs Kantishanker Jethashanker, Malvi M. R. and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D. Jugjibhai Dalpathbhai, Manecklal Vadilal and others, vs Jamsedji R and D. Motichand and D

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4180-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs. Doongrsey Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co.

1089-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Hasanmia Cumrudin and Sons, vs. Oodesi and Co., Shamrao M. and H.

2509-19—Dikshit M. and Co., Vithaldas Jugjiwandas, vs. Mahomedbhai Esabhai and Co., Unwala P. and P.

794-23—Thakoredas and Co., Lalubhai Nagardas and another, vs., Tuljaram C Kundwalia, Jehangir M. and S.

SUMMARY SUIT.

376-24—Thakoredas and D. Mohanlal Chandalal vs. Chandulal Dalichand and Co., Pandia and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

347-24—Dubash and Co., Daolatram Kudarmal vs. Surajmal Radhanarayen, Merwanji K. and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Bishanbhai Wayal vs. Ramsarup Bisani and another, N. C. Dalal.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota, Karimbhoy Jutalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

(In the Division Court No. 27.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3604-21—Surajmal and Co, Joshi Hathiram Purshotam v Dayaram Premji, Madhowji and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5041-23—Sukhtanker and G., J. H. Trachsler, Ltd., vs. Abdulali Sulemanji, Amin and D.

3603-21—Dubash and Co., Kedarnath Raburam vs. Mehtabrai Chunamal, Amarchand and M.

3541-21—Dubash and Co., Kedarnath Tulsidas vs. Beharimal Jagmal, Amarchand and M.

3904-21—Manchershaw and N, Sheshmal Shankerlal and Co, Ramji Petambai, Judah and S.

3911-21—Maalal and K, Virbhadraya Nagaya Shivappanath, Abdulally Samsudin and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3915-21—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas, Mierilal Umedram and others.

3918-21—Purnanand and C, Jimatlal Partapsey, Tokram Gurudamal, Payne and Co.

3941-21—Payne and Co, Haji Raji Mahomed Rahimabhoy, Fatmabai and others Matubhai J and M.

3954-21—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Ambalal, Gordhandas Tulsidas, N C Dalal

4004-21—Shah and Co, Amulakh Labhchand, Anpurnabai widow and another, Amin and D.

4022-21—Ferreira and V, Ramchandra Bhagwandas, Anandilal Sukhanand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4030-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai Dharko, Chandulal Madanlal and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4077-21—N. V Gokhale, Zaitoonabai widow, Yusuf Saleh Mahomed Shaikh, N C Dalal.

4078-21—Motichand and D. Liladhar Devji, Vallabhdas Dhanbaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

4079-21—Motichand and D Ebrahim Abdul Hussein and others, Abdul Hussein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.

4083-21—Payne and Co, Nandramidas Mathuradas, Mohanlal Bhagwandas and another, Jamsetji R and D.

4084-21—Payne and Co., Chimandas Fatehchand v Mohanlal Bhagwandas and another Jamsetji R and D.

4093-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Mugandas and another, The National Silk and Wig Hosiery Mills Ltd, Manchersha N and Co.

4102-21—Mulla M. Dadabhai C. B. Manekji widow, Khushaud Dhanjee and others, Jamsetji R and D. Merwanji K and Co.

4140-21—Surajmal and Co, Laxminarayen Gangadhar, Bansilal Badrinarayen Tyabji D and Co.,

(Continued from column 6.)

tanned, Meyer Nissim; 1 bale sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 200 cwt buffalo horns, M Aziz; 7 bales sheep skins tanned, M. Ladusic; 1 bale cow calf skins tanned, M. Ladusic; 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.; 2 bundles woollen and silk carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 6 bales cotton and woollen carpets H M K Sirajji and Sons; 42 casks wet goat skins Hadi K and Haji Esak; 6 bales sheep skins tanned, A Abdoola and Co.; 3 bale cotton and woollen carpets and cotton and silk carpets, H A Amiihoff.

S S Aussa for Salonica:—25 bales cotton, P Shantilal and Co.

S S Dumana for Havre:—3700 cwt myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.; 195 cwt mustard seed, H Virji and Co.; 137 bales cotton, T M Krishna Ltd.; 4000 cwt myrabolams, Kalyandas Becej; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.; 95 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Docteur Pierre Benoit for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Balli Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg—1160 cwt. ground nut oil cake Lakhmanji Ebrahimji.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, Ono-Bazin and Co. Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong—113 3/4 cwt. Tandaloo, Chung Tai.

IMPORTS.

July 16.

S S Sicilia from Kobe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—10 cases celluloid goods, 13 cases silk goods, 11 cases toys, 10 cases enamelled ware 10 cases stationery; 200 bags dry ginger, 100 bags turmeric, 34 cases silk yarn, 10 bales silk.

From Shanghai:—52 bundles silk, 11 bales silk, 47 bls Tea, 50 chest Tea, 35 half chest Tea (Green); 13 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:200 bales cassia, 100 cases cassia, 155 rools matting, 13 cases paper, 40 cases socks, 5 cases cassia oil, 25 x 704 cases Apples, 35 cases Lemon, 250 cases Meats, 1846 cases Fire crackers, 213 packages Fire crackers, 156 bags sugar candy, 575 packages earthenware, 13 bales silk, 34 cases silk, 175 slabs Tin, 60 ingots Tin, 377 bags Epsom salt, 24 packages Tea, 221 pipes Tallow, 175 casks Tallow, 202 bales wool, 263 bags copra, 800 cases jam, 6 boxes Gold bullion.

S S City of Evansville from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—13 bales cotton tents, 36 bales cotton yarn, 12 bales wool, 10 bales paper 77 cases yarn, 24 cases Ink, 10 bales rubber tyres, 20 cases marmalade, 50 cases lime juice cordial, 75 bales old newspapers, 250 bundles tubes, 125 casks tiles, 31 cases tiles, 27 cases cottons, 144 cases yellow metal circles 1250 bundles Galv. sheets, 15 casks zinc sheets, 491 kegs paint, 399 bundles Galv. plain sheets, 60 cases colour 25 drums oil, 9 bags Aniline Dyes, 2297 boxes Soap, 400 bundles steel tubes, 125 bundles Rice hoops, 24 crates earthenware, 293 bundles Galv. Flat Sheets, 361 cases Brandy; 13 cases Wine, 400 casks China clay, 279 bundles Steel bars, 38 cases hobbles, 400 bags Pearl starch, 20 cases Tin Tacks.

From Manchester:—142 cases cotton yarn, 25 bales cotton yarn, 208 bales cotton, 32 bundles cotton, 235 cases cotton, 33 bales old newspaper, 72 pairs Flanges 12 drums or kegs Grease, 6 barrels Soft soap.

From Port Said:—24 bales corks, 125 cases Gum Styrax, 20 barrels Lead shot, 35 casks Aluminium sulphate, 10 cases cigarettes

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 16.

S S Sumatra Maru Saito, Kobe
S S Dogra, Hartock, Java.
D P. Benoit, Fournic, Tsingtan.

DEPARTURE.

July 17.

S S British Rose, Dobson, Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dumana for London.

Steamer Bandra, for Persian Gulf.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Sumatra Maru, 4272 tons, Captain J Saito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Dogra:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Dogra, 5280 tons, Captain L Hartock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S D P Benoit:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer D P Benoit 4972 tons, Captain Fournic, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tsingtan, with a general cargo.

S S British Rose:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Rose, 3817 tons, Captain E G Dobson, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, July 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Delta 4780 London 19/7 M M & Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4624 Kurrachi 17/7. L Edwards.
7 Dumana 5112 Kobi N F. M M & Co.
8 Howra 4086, Java N. E. M. M. & Co.
10 Dalgorna 5571 NF. NF. P & O S N Co.
13 Khandalla 3289 Durban,

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The advance that followed the publication of the government's first crop report proved to be short lived and as this is written the market is about two cents below the top of June 2, writes Mr. Thed. H. Price in "Commerce And Finance" of June 11. Speculators seem to think that it is too early to kill the crop and as there is no anticipatory buying of cotton goods the mills are without any inducement to purchase for future delivery. Many of them are in fact trying to sell their surplus stocks so as to avoid the loss represented by the discount of three cents at which new crop deliveries are quoted, and until July expires or this discount disappears the "step down" in which some one must lose, will probably continue to restrain forward business.

But it is nevertheless true that the government report has made the trade receptive to small crop estimates, that the burden of proof is now on the bears and that the wet and cold spring has not favored the growth of the "tap root" without which the cotton plant will be very susceptible to drought and hot weather. The chances are therefore in favor of successive crop scares and sensational bulges that will unnerve even the boldest operator if he is caught short. Meantime it is worth noting that the boll weevil have already appeared at some points in the Delta and that those who are supposed to know most about the famous insect insist that wet weather fosters "his" or "her" development.

In the dry goods market a slow but steady improvement is indicated. Conditions are well described in a press report published June 3 which says, "The firm condition of the primary cotton goods market continues. In fact it is reported that the standard of 64-60 38½ inch print cloths were not obtainable in any quantity at less than 9¼ cents a yard.' This confirms the prediction heretofore made in these letters that a real scarcity of cotton would be felt later on in the summer and that those retailers whose shelves are bare will do well to secure their requirements as promptly as possible.

The strength of the statistical position increases as the season nears its close, and as the crop is a late one the carry over in the United States will probably be the smallest on record.

But while there is but little to indicate that the world-wide shortage of cotton will be relieved in the near future it would be unwise to ignore the success that is being achieved in increasing the production of cotton in other countries than the United States. As an addenda to its report of June 2, the Agricultural Department gave the following figures with regard to th's season's cotton acreage in foreign countries:

India 23,088,000 acres Increase 1,296,000 acres.
Egypt 1,648,500 acres Decrease 220,100 acres.
Brazil 1,965,800 acres Increase 453,800 acres.
Russian Turkestan 705,000 acres Increase 405,000 acres.
Uganda 419,000 acres Increase 85,000 acres.
Korea 378,000 acres Increase 3,000 acres.
Mexico 279,000 acres Increase 37,000 acres.
Argentina 154,800 acres Increased 98,300 acres.
Soudan 101,000 acres Unchanged acres.
Net Increase 2,112,000 acres.

This is a substantial gain and its significance is emphasized by some figures submitted by Alston H. Garside of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, who estimates that the foreign production of cotton for mill use exclusive of the Russian crop totalled about 8,162,000 bales in 1923-24 against 7,896,000 in 1922-23, 7,064,000 in 1921-22, and an average of 7,021,000 in the five seasons from 1909-10 to 1913-14.

The Russian crop is omitted from this calculation for the reason that the decline in the production of cotton in Russia has been more than offset by the reduction in consumption in that country. Before the war Russia produced from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales and consumed about 2,500,000 bales. Its production this year will be about 200,000 bales, and it will not consume more than 500,000 or 600,000 bales.

Attention is called to these figures because they suggest that the American monopoly of cotton production may not be as secure as some assume and also because they will encourage the textile manufacturers who are depressed by the long continued shortage of the raw material without which their factories are worthless.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th July 1924.

Cotton	1803 Bales
Wheat	16695 cwts.
Linseed	25519 ,,
Rape, etc.	897 ,,
Gingellyseed	838 ,,
Poppyseed	178 ,,
Groundnuts	1488 ,,
Castorseed	3871 ,,
Rice	2957 ,,
Myrabollams	136 ,,
Cottonseed	6432 ,,
Mowraseed	260 ,,
Gram	5004 ,,
Juwar	569 ,,
Masur	nil.
Barley	453 ,,
Bajri	3852 ,,
Coal	503 tons.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 610.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 600.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 134.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 129.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 322.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.36-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 84.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.20.
London—Brussels Frcs 85.10.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet. Steady market.

London, July 15.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 5/32 firm.
Bar Gold 24-14-4 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/8 steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 11 32
Fes Demand	339
American Dollars	322
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	233
Japan	133 1/2
Singapore	165
Market steady.	

London, July 15.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—steady.	
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2
4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 15.

Stockholm ...	16.41
Christiania ...	32.41
Amsterdam ...	11.55
Switzerland ...	23.91
London, July 15.	
Exchange on London in Paris	8450
Exchange on London in Germany	18,365,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy	10140
New York, July 15.	
Demand Bills	43637

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 15.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ...	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st ...	4 3/6
5 per cent Rentes ...	24

WAR LOANS, ETC.

LONDON, July 15.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 88¾ plus ¼
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 plus ¼
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101¼ plus 1/16.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 plus ¼.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ no change.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) £66½ plus ¼.
Government Securities 3 per cent £56 3/4 plus ¼.

London, July 15.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£101 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£113 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 16.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15.
Sovereigns forward Rs 15/14.
Bar gold ready Rs 25/2/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs 25/2 6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs 25/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/2.

LONDON, July 15.

Bar gold ready, s. 94d.
Silver ready, d 34-10.
Silver forward, d 34-11.
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet. Very little business doing. America offering less freely.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 16.

Ready:—25—2—0

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad 25-2-0			25—2—0
Sravan 25-2-0			25—2—0

Teji Mandi:—
Asad Gina Rina—15—13—6
Vaida
Sravan 0—5—0 Gina King—15—13—6
Vaida
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, July 16.

Ready:—81—14—

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad 82-0-0	81-13-0	81—15—0	
Sravan 82-5-0	82-2-0	82—3—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Asad
Vaida
Sravan 1—0—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 16.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 25 points lower in old crop and 26 to 37 points in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on local traders selling and some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported four points down in old crop and 5 to 7 points up in new crop.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 15th inst. as follows:—

"Think that there are substantial trade rders at just below market rates. West continues hot. Heavy rains in Atlantic."

Owing to a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning easier at Rs. 506 1/2 i.e., Re. 1/- lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bull operators were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 507 1/2. Around this level Commission Houses sold which caused a set-back and the market gave way to Rs. 505 1/2. Again going up to Rs. 506 1/2 the prices eased to Rs. 505 1/2 on moderate selling by a well-known Indore operator, and the market closed at the same rate at 3 p.m. The Sewri market is closed to-day for forward business.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 552 and advanced to Rs. 553 on general buying, closing easier at Rs. 551 1/2 on bazaar operators selling. Whilst Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 480 and gradually declining to Rs. 476 1/2 on Exporting Houses selling closed at the same rate at 3 p.m. Exporters were doing some straddle by selling new Oomra and buying Broach. F. G. Bengal July and Decr./January were nominally quoted Rs. 522 and 426 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

M. G. Oomra Berar	200	Bs.
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No 2.	800	,,
M. G. Bengal Sindh/Punjab	500	,,
Total	1500	,,

Up-to date tenders are as under:—

M. G. Oomra Berar	2,400	Bs.
M. G. Oomra Cent. Provinces	2,200	,,
M. G. Oomra Cent. Provinces No 2	2,000	,,
M. G. Bengal United Provinces	200	,,
M. G. Bengal Sindh Punjab	800	,,
M. G. Bengal Rajputana	1,000	,,
Total	8600	,,

MARWARI BAZAR, CLOSING QUOTATIONS 3 P.M.

Bombay, July 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May	505 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July	522
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	436
Fine Oomra July	551 2/2
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	476 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

Description.	Super.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	560	545	530	515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	572	557	542	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	..	604	594	584
M. G. Mathia	560	545	530	..
M. G. Khandesh	567	552	537	..

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May	506
Fully Good Bengal July	522
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	428
Fine Oomra July	551
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	476
Good Southerns Aug./Sept.	583

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, July 16.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs 68/1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 86/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1929/47 94/8.
3 per cent Loan due 1933 98/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945 55 99.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 103/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 104.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 105.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 78/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 78.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 78.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 16.

Market closed quiet small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1432/8, India 80, Central Bank 24/8 and Eastern Bank 84xd.

London, July 15.

Chartered Bank	...	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong Bank	...	£132
National Bank	...	£ 45
Eastern Bank	...	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corpn.	...	£ 12 1/8

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 400, Apollo 19, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 672/8, Bradbury 470, Century 342/8, Cent. India 480, Colaba Land 173/12 Coorla 161/4, Crescent 217/8, Dawn 555 xd, Edw. Sassoon 117/8 xd, Elphinstone 31/4, Fazulbhoy 905, Finlay 540, Gokak 97/8, Ind. Bleaching 212/8xd, Ind. Malwa 360, Jamshed Mfg. 125, Kastoorchand 160, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1070, Luxmi Cotton 4600 xd, Madhavrao Scd. 37/8, Mathuradas 280, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 127/8 xd, Morarji 2475 n, New Great 293/12, New City 275, Pabani 305, Pearls 511/4, Phoenix 432/8 Premier 89 Simplex 202/8, Standard 1400, Swan 800, Swadeshi 536/4, Tata Mill 152/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1680 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175xd, B. Burma 307/8, B. Burma N. I. 67/8 pr., Bt. Burma Pet. 5 Bombay Trams 95, Bombay Steam 67/8, Bundi Cement 9/14 xd, Katni. Ord. 78/12, Katni Defd. 200, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 38/8, Tata Iron Ord. 17/4 Tata Iron Defd 55, Tata Hydro 745 xd, and Scindia Steam 6.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 16.

New York Market, 15th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
30.28	July		30.30+02	30.03	—25
25.32	Oct.	25.23—09	25.32—	25.04	—28
24.60	Dec.		24.53—07	24.24	—36
24.38	Jan.		24.38—	24.11	—27
24.67	Mar.			24.30	—37
24.68	May			24.42	—26

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.55 (10.11 a.m.) lowest 24.95 (2.41 p.m.), range 60 points. Scattered long liquidation. Local traders selling: Undertone good.

Liverpool Market, 15th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.51	July			16.47	—04
14.63	Oct.	14.58—05	14.66—03	14.70	+07
14.26	Jan.	14.22—04	14.22—04	14.32	+06
14.17	Mar.			14.22	+0
14.06	May			14.13	+07
	Egyptian				
18.70	Nov.			18.60	—10
18.48	Jan.			18.36	—12

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Continued rains Georgia, Alabama and North Florida. Entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 250,000. (2) American cross rate 4.37 1/8. Market quiet and featureless. (3) Continued rains East. Watkins Bureau estimate condition 73.1 per cent, crop 12,500,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	250
Mid. Americans Spot 1708 quiet.	
Egyptian T.G.F Sakels 23.35.	

NEW YORK 11 a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

		noon call.
July ...	30.30	30.05
October ...	25.32	25.15
January ...	24.38	24.22

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

October	24.47
January ...	24.28

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July ...	16.33	—.14
September ...	15.10	—.16
October ...	14.59	—.11
November ...	14.31	—.16
January ...	14.20	—.12

Egyptians July 21.30, and November 18.50.

Liverpool, July 15.

July ...	16.47	—.04
September ...	15.15	—.04
October ...	14.56	—.07
January ...	14.18	—.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July ...	16.47	—.04
August ...	15.72	no change
September ...	15.26	plus .07
October ...	14.70	,, .07
November ...	14.47	,, .06
December ...	14.37	,, .06
January ...	14.32	,, .06
February ...	14.26	,, .06
March ...	14.22	,, .05
April ...	14.17	,, .06
May ...	14.13	,, .07
June ...	14.02	,, .08
July ...	13.91	,, .06

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	10.80
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	11.20
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	11.60
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.35
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	11.85
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	12.35
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.20
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	12.00
M. G. Broach "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	10.70
M. G. Scinde "Fully Good"	11.10
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	11.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 15.

July ...	21.40	—.10
August ...	20.95	—.10
September ...	20.40	—.10
October ...	19.10	—.10
November ...	18.60	—.10
December ...	18.50	—.10
January ...	18.36	—.10
February ...	18.30	—.12
March ...	18.30	—.12
April ...	18.27	—.12
May ...	18.25	—.12
June ...	18.25	—.12
July ...	18.25	—.12

Manchester Cloth Market firm, considerable inquiry.
Yarns—Irregular fair demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 15.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		8000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		8000
Day's Exports to Continent		3000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July ...	30.03	—.25
October ...	25.04	—.28
December ...	24.24	—.36
January ...	24.11	—.27
Spot Cotton at New York	31.05	—.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.60	—.65

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

August ...	25.45	—.37
October ...	24.15	—.32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		16 1/2
Silver Foreign mined		67 1/4

SHARE BAZAR.

16th July 1924

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O
Ahmedabad Advance ..	400	400	
Bombay Cotton	470	470	
Bombay Dyeing	662-8-70	672-8	
Century	337-8-40	342-8	
Nagpur	473-12-76-4	77-8-480	
Colaba	173-12-75	72-8-173 72	
Crescent ex-divi.	217-8-20	217-8	
Indore ex-divi.	385-12-60	380	
Kohinoor	1065	1055	
New Great	300-295	99-293-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	510-11-4	511-4	
Phoenix	435	432-8	
Bharucha			
Simplex	203-8-3-12	202-8	
Swan ex-divi.	800	800	
Swadesh	540-35-45-36-4	37-8-540	
Pabni	305	305	
Fazal	906-4-28-7-8	905	
Mathuradas	280	208	
Tata Mill	157	152-8	
Globe	45	45	
Mysore	107-8	107-8	
Madhavji	235	225	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	97-8	97-8	
Edward Sassoon	180	177-8	
Meyer Sassoon	130	127-8	
Alcock	175	175	
Bombay Burma Old ..	307-8	307-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	94-6	94-6	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	67-8	67-8	
Bundi Cement	9-14	9 14	
Central E. Mining	23	23	
Indian Cement	41-4	45	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy.	17	17-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	53-12 55	55	

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 15.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July ...	30.03	—.25
October ...	25.04	—.28
December ...	24.24	—.36
January ...	24.11	—.27

Liverpool, July 15.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July ...	16.47	—.04
October ...	14.70	plus .07
January ...	14.32	,, .06
March ...	14.22	,, .05

WHEAT.

London, July 15.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. July/Aug. buyers 50/9
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/Aug. paid 51/6
Australian Wheat July Aug. buyers 52/6
Karachi Barley July/Aug. buyers 37/3
Choice White Karachi July/Aug. paid 51/6
Soft Red Karachi 50/3 July/Aug. buyers 50/3
Tone:—Strong, Good Trade.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 15.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £19 3/8 J/A sellers 19 3/8 August shipment to Hull paid.
Tone:—Firm at higher prices became easier closing steadier.
Cottonseed Bombay 10 7/16 J/A sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 27½ J/A sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 26 3/4 3 per cent Basis August shipment to Genoa Paid.
Toria Rapeseed £19 5/8 J/A sellers shipment to Hamburg firm dearer few sellers 19 3/8 to Rotterdam. Ferozepore Real Bold £19½ J/A sellers Brown Cawnpore 18 3/4 J/A nominal, Calcutta Toria 18 3/8 and 18½ J/A Paid.

WHEAT CARGOES PAID.

London, July 15.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. August 51/-.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July 52/3
Choice White Karachi June 51/9
Choice White Karachi (15th) July/August 52.

LINSEED.

London, July 15.

Linseed Tone:—Done firm at higher rates July/August 24 1/8
Market became easier—closed steadier.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. July buyers 39/3
Raw Linseed Tone Sept./Dec. paid 39 1/8

LONDON, July 15.

Business was done in Linseed La Plata at 19 3/8 for August shipment to Hull.
Rapeseed Toria at 19½ July/August shipment to Rotterdam.
Calcutta Rapeseed Toria at 18 3/8 July August shipment to Rotterdam.
Castorseed at 26 3/4 for August shipment to Genoa 3 per cent Basis.
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi at 51½ July/August shipment and Red at 50 1/4.
Linseed advanced in response to sharp rise Buenos Aires Linseed options together with speculative demand Linseed oil closed Easier Buyers Reserved.
Tone of Linseed firm. Cottonseed quiet. Linseed oil firm. Wheat strong. Rice firm.

METALS.

LONDON, July 15.

English best Selected Copper	64½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61
Copper Braziers	£82
Yellow Metal	£7 5/8
Hard Spelter	£28½
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8
Tin Block ...	£228

BRASS.

Bombay July 16

	Per Md.	Rs. a p
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Do. ,, ...	1	62 8 0
Do. ,, ...	1 1/4	62 8 0
Do. ,, ...	1 1/2	62 8 0
Do. ,, ...	1 3/4	63 0 0
Do. ,, ...	2	63 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay July 16

	Per Md.	Rs. a p.
Copper, English ..	3/4	69 0 0
Copper ,, ...	1/	68 0 0
Copper ,, ...	1 1/4	68 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	67 8 0
Copper ,, ...	1 3/4	67 8 0
Copper ,, ...	2/	67 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		63 0 0
,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67 0 0
American Copper 3/4		70 0 0
1 to 1 1/4		69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

	per lb.	Rs	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilchand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1	10	6
,, ...No.	42 /2	1	13	3
,, ...No.	20	1	3	6
,, ...No.	32	1	7	3

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, July 16.

Ready prices are unchanged, with fair enquiries. Kanta in the local market re-opened after two days; the off take for local consumptions amounting to 7200 bags, showing a satisfactory demand for spot sugar for the last three days collectively.

Our Forward market has eased by about a Pence in Near positions, distant positions remaining unaltered.

The following information from our Java Agent regarding Steamer movements may be noted with advantage:—

S. S. Begum sailed from Java on the 7th. inst. with a cargo of 3100 tons for Bombay and 2000 tons for Karachi and 400 tons for Colombo (June/July shipment.). S. S. Nurjehan left Java on the 9th. inst. with July cargo of 625 tons for Karachi and 7200 tons for Bombay. S. S. Manora sailed from Java on the 8th inst. with a cargo of 9500 tons for Bombay. S. S. Pasha left Java on the 14th inst. with 1200 tons for Colombo, 4000 tons for Bombay and 2000 tons for Karachi.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar.
Ready Rs. 22/12 per Cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 17/12 per Cwt.
Steamer. Howra. Sh. 24/4 per Cwt. F.B.H
Steamer Dogra. Sh. 24/3 per Cwt. F.B.H
Shipment June Sh. 22/6 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July Sh. 21/11 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 21/5 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug./Sept. Sh. 21/- F.B.H
Shipment Aug./Sept. Sh. 20/9 per Cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July sellers 21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. sellers 20/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Octber/December sellers 20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug./Sept. sellers 21/1.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug./Sept. sellers 21/1.
Tone:—Steady.

RUBBER.

LONDON, July 15.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 11½ August/September sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 11 5/8 July.
Tone: Irregular on profit-taking; closing steadier.

Freight of coal Cardiff to Bombay 15/3 to 15/6

SPORTING NEWS.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, July 15.

Paris.—In the Olympic Games to-day the world's record for 1,000 metres swimming free style was again lowered by Charlton (Australia) who took twenty minutes six and three fifths seconds, beating by over a minute the fresh record established by Borg (Sweden) on Sunday.

The following were to-day's principal results.—

1,500 Metres Swimming Free Style.—Charlton (Australia) 1; Arne Borg (Sweden) 2; Beaurepaire (Australia) 3; Hatfield (Britain) 4. Time.—Twenty minutes six and three-fifths seconds.

High Diving Final.—Eve (Australia) 1; Jansen (Sweden) 2; Clark (Britain) 3.

Ladies 400 Metres Swimming Free Style. Final.—Miss Morelius (U. S. A.) 1; Miss Wainwright (U. S. A.) 2; Miss Ederle (U. S. A) 3; Miss Molesworth (Britain) 4.

Time.—Six minutes two and one fifth seconds.

Lawn Tennis. Third Round. Men's Singles. Kingscote (Britain) beat Granholm (Finland) 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; Spence (South Africa) beat Woosnam (Britain) 4—3, 10—8, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Gilbert (Britain) beat Bayley (Australia) 7—5, 9—7, 6—1; Washer (Belgium) beat Hunter (U. S. A.) 2—6, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Wills (U. S. A.) beat Mrs. Satterthwaite (Britain) 6—1, 6—2

Mixed Doubles.—Gilbert and Miss McKane (Britain) beat Demorpurgo and Mlle. Porelli (Italy) 9—7, 1—6, 7—5—Reuter.

INDIA BEATS AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, July 15.

Paris.—In the Olympic games Lawn Tennis third round Men's Singles Jacob (India) beat Willard (Australia), 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3 and Richards (U. S. A.) beat Sleem (India) 8—6, 2—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

In the third round of mixed doubles Flaquer M'lle Alvarez (Spain) walked over Sleem and Lady Tata (India) scratched.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 15.

Paris.—In the third round of the Olympic Games Lawn Tennis Mlle Alvarez (Spain) beat Miss Polley (India) 6—0, 6—3.—Reuter.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

FIRST CLASS MATCHES.

LONDON, July 15.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday.

Surrey versus Lancashire:—Surrey won on the first innings. Lancashire scored 304 for 6 in the second innings and declared. Watson made 105 and Sharp 65 not out. Surrey made 80 for loss of no wicket in the second innings.

Sussex versus Gloucester:—Gloucester won by nine wickets. Sussex made 225 in the first innings. Gloucester scored 17 for 1. second innings.

Leicester versus Warwick:—Leicester won by an innings and 56 runs. Warwick made 157 in the second innings Smith scoring 62 and Quaife 54. Shipman took 6 for 48.

Notts versus Middlesex:—Middlesex won by 27 runs. Middlesex scored 368 in the second innings Lee making 57, Bruce 58 and Guise 100. Notts in the second innings made 122. Allen took 6 for 31.

Kent versus Yorkshire:—Kent won on the first innings. Kent made 273 in the second innings Harding contributing 140. Robinson took 5 for 84. Yorkshire made 196 for 3 in the second innings Leyland scoring 57 and Holmes 105 not out.

Somerset versus Hampshire:—Somerset won on the first innings. Somerset made 675 for 9 in the first innings and declared. Rippon made 53, Critchley Salmonson 66. Daniell 56 not out and White 62. Hampshire scored 160 for 3 in the second innings Mead making 70 not out. Somerset's score is the highest in its history. It is also the highest county total this season.—Reuter.

S. AFRICANS' SECOND INNINGS.

LONDON, July 15.

England beat South Africa in the Third Test Match at Leeds to-day by nine wickets. The South Africans' second innings was continued this morning in perfect weather but in the presence of a small attendance. The wicket was showing signs of wearing. The Africans were dismissed by a quarter to one for 323, leaving England with 59 runs to get to win. Seventeen had been scored at lunch for the loss of Hobbs' wicket and after resumption Sutcliffe and Hearne obtained the required runs without being separated the match coming to an end at twenty minutes to three. The closing scores are:—

SOUTH AFRICA.—2nd Innings.—(Concluded).

Taylor run out	56
Catterall b Tate	56
Deane not out	47
Blanckenberg b Tate	6
Nupen b Macaulay	11
Pegler run out	14
Carter b Tate	0
Extras	24
Total	323

ENGLAND.—2nd Innings.

Hobbs b Blanckenberg	7
Sutcliffe not out	29
Hearne not out	23
Extras	1
Total (for one wicket)	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

South Africa 2nd Inns.—Gilligan nought for 37; Tate three for 64; Macaulay one for 60; Hearne one for 54; Tyldesley three for 63; Woolley nought for 21.

England 2nd Inns.—Pegler nought for 30; Blanckenberg one for 23; Nupen nought for six.

ROSS INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL DISEASES.

LONDON, July 15.

The Ross Institute of Tropical Diseases has received donations of Rs. 1,000 from the Viceroy of India and Rs. 1,500 from the Maharajah of Nepal.—Reuter.

RUGBY IN CAPETOWN.

LONDON, July 15.

Capetown.—The British Rugby Union Football team beat the Combined Universities of Capetown and Stellenbosch by nine points to eight.—Reuter.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 15.

South Africa won the Kolapore Cup at Bisley with 1,115 points also the Colonial Prize of 50 sterling.

Other scores were:—Canada 1,108; Britain 1,105; Australia 1,101; India 1,040; Guernsey 1,022; Gold Coast 993.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In the second round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Tournament this evening the 23rd Brigade Royal Field Artillery the only up-country military team in the competition beat 51st Company Royal Garrison Artillery after a poor game by two goals to one.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In the second round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Tournament this evening the Asansole beat the Rangers by two goals to nil. Both goals were scored in the second half. The game was tame but the Asansole were certainly the better side.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 15.

In the second round of the Madras Hockey Tournament to-day the Bangalore Indian Team beat the Madras City Police by five goals to nil.

MADRAS, July 16.

In the second round of the Madras Hockey Tournament this evening the Anglo-India Sports Club beat the M. and S. M. Railway Rifles by 6 goals to 2.

CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD

SCOUTER DAVAR IN TEHERAN

LONDON, July 16.

Teheran.—Scouter Davar, who has started on a world tour on bicycle from Bombay, scaled Mount Demavend. He will leave here to-morrow.—Reuter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

JAIL BIRD COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Atmaram Somji, an old offender was placed before Mr. H. P. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with removing a gold ornament from the person of a five year old child.

The evidence showed that while the child was playing at Gaiwadi, the accused snatched off an ornament from her neck and ran away. He was, however, arrested by some passers-by and handed over to the police. As the accused had nine previous convictions, His Worship committed him to the Sessions.

OFFICE PEON'S LAPSE.

Before Mr. H. P. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Kent charged Mangappa Anappa, an ex-peon of Lloyd's Bank with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 400.

Mr. Sorabji C. Bharucha, Assistant Cashier, Lloyd's Bank deposed that on the 17th July 1923 he and the accused who was a hamal went to the General Post Office accompanied by another hamal. Witness received from the post office several letters including an insured letter for Rs. 400. While he was writing acknowledgments, the accused was putting letters in a box which they had brought with them. The accused then handed over the box to the new hamal who had accompanied him. On the way to the office, the accused was missing. When the box was opened at the office, witness found that the insured letter for Rs. 400 was not there. It contained four Government currency notes of Rs. 100 each. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused was arrested in South Kanara after nearly a year.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he had spent away the money on pilgrimage.

His Worship reserved judgment in order to find the accused's previous records.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Keshav Balkrishna, residing in Shantaram's Chawl, Lamington Road reports to the police that at midnight on the 13th instant he retired to rest and at about 6-30 a.m. the next morning when he got up he found jewellery and clothing valued at Rs. 860 missing. It appears that at 5 a.m. his cook opened the front door as usual and went to the water tap and it is presumed that during his absence the theft was committed.

Pundalik Waman, an artist, who resides on the first storey of a house at Charni Road, was informed by his wife on Tuesday evening that she locked the door of the room and went to visit a neighbour in the next chawl. On her return she found the door open and the lock lying on the ground. A trunk had been forced open and jewellery and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 390 stolen.

DRUNKARD'S SCUFFLE WITH A POLICEMAN.

On Monday night one Vithal Luxmon went to a grog shop at De Lisle Road and created a row under the influence of drink. A policeman on duty attempted to arrest Vithal, but he seemed to be too strong for the policeman who was thrown down. A few more policemen came to the rescue of their comrade and they secured Vithal but not before their comrade had lost his champal and whistle.

TIRED OF HIS LIFE.

Jamshedji Nariosang Mirza, (22) a Parsi priest residing at Dhobi Talao, was ailing for the last five or six days and got tired of his life. On Wednesday morning he jumped into a well near his house and was drowned. His body was removed to the morgue where the Coroner held an inquest when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FIND OF NEWLY-BORN BABE.

The Hony. Secretary of the Kathiawar Hindu Anath Ashram writes from Wadhwan Camp:—A newly-born baby (male) was found at 1 p.m. on the 6th inst. near the Wadhwan junction railway station. The police being informed has handed over the baby to our Ashram, who is being looked after by a woman."

The Chief Justice of Small Causes Court Calcutta, the District Judges of 24 perganas Hughly and Burdwan and Additional District Judge of Howrah are appointed ex-officio Commissioners for their respective areas under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923.—A. P.

B. P. C. C.

RESIGNATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday night, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and passed, Mr. J.B. Patel welcomed back Mrs. Naidu on behalf of the B.P.C.C. after her absense of nearly six months, and hoped her inspiring presence would be of great help to them. Mrs. Naidu thanked them for the words of welcome.

Mr. J. B. Patel then read out the letter received from Mr. S.G. Banker, Ahmedabad, forwarding copies of the resolutions passed about the spinning of yarn by every member of the B.P.C.C. and D.C.C.'s under its jurisdiction. The letter gave directions as to the preparation of certain books for keeping an account of the yarn received, and asked that the names of all defaulters should be sent up to the Khadi Board and also the particulars of penalties and resignations consequent on the A.I.C.C. resolution.

There was also a letter from Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru about the five boycotts. It stated that those members, on the various committees, who did not carry out in their persons the five boycotts should not be selected on committees, and those who were there already, should be asked to tender their resignations.

Mr. Patel said they had already sent circular letters to that effect to the D.C.C.s and awaited their reply. He then tendered his own resignation of his secretary's office.

Mr. B.G. Kher also tendered his resignation of his membership of the Managing Committee.

They were accepted.

Mr. R.S. Padhidri then moved a resolution affirming the first three resolutions of the A.I.C.C. about spinning, the penalty to defaulters, and the appeal to elect only those who carried out the five boycotts in their persons.

Mr. Jamnadas Eranza seconded.

Mr. B. G. Kher did not see the necessity of endorsing them, for the resolutions were there already.

Mr. Padhidri said really speaking there was no necessity for it, but the Working Committee or the General Secretary were anxious to know the minds of the various committees, and, therefore, they had asked the B.P.C.C. whether they had passed any resolutions about those resolutions of the A.I.C.C. Certain members had also told him that they were waiting for the decision of the B.P.C.C. in the matter. His resolution might not be quite necessary, but it was quite harmless.

Mr. Kher wanted sufficient notice for the discussion of the resolution.

Mr. Padhidri agreed, and consideration of the questions was adjourned.

Mr. Mukund Malaviya then tendered his resignation as he did not believe that the A.I.C.C.'s resolutions would lead to the proper working of the Congress constitution.

Srimati Taramati Eranza tendered her resignation, as she did not want to give the yarn she had spun to the A.I.C.C., although she spun 5,000 yards of yarn every month.

The President said the yarn spun would be returned to the owners and not kept by the A.I.C.C. or the B.P.C.C. Mahatma Gandhi himself had informed her to that effect.

Mr. Eranza said in that case Mrs. Eranza would withdraw her resolution as she wanted the yarn spun by her for her own use.

This was agreed to.

Mr. P.G. Sahasrabudhe, another Secretary of the B.P.C.C., gave his resignation of the office he was holding, as he was unable to find time to spin every day. This was accepted.

Principal S.K. Puntambeker tendered resignation of his membership of several committees as he could not find time owing to his work as Principal of the National College and also his work among the depressed classes.

The budgets for the B.P.C.C. and the several D.C.C.'s were then approved.

Mr. R.G. Tripathi moved a resolution asking for a full report of the working of the Board of Education since its formation in 1922 to 1924. This was adopted. He also wanted a detailed account of the moneys collected by the Board of Education. He then moved some other resolutions of a similar nature.

The last resolution moved by him was that their educational institutions should only employ those teachers who followed non-violent N.C.O., and used pure khaddar on their persons.

The President asked what was meant by non-violent N.C.O. being practised. Did he mean that the teachers were beating children? (Laughter.)

No one was found to support Mr. Tripathi and he withdrew his resolution.

The meeting then gave a sum of Rs. per year for depressed classes work from the funds placed at the disposal of the T. S. Fund by Mr. A.B. Godrej.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK.

The Secretary of the above Bank, writes:—"The net Profits of the Punjab National Bank Ltd: for the Half Year Ending 30-6-24 after meeting all Expenses and writing off Bad and Doubtful Debts comes to Rs. 5,05,715/2/2 as compared to Rs. 4,27,608/13/8 and 3,76,596/3/8 the corresponding figures for half years ending 31-12-23 and 30-6-1923 respectively. This sum together with the sum of Rs. 57,526/15/8 brought forward from last half year makes the total sum available for appropriation as Rs. 5,63,243/1/10. The Directors have declared a Dividend of Rs. 15 per cent free from Income Tax as before."

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FOR KUTCHRA.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking that sanction might be given for the purchase of Electric vehicles for collecting 'Katchra' from door to door, as they had proved useful in Paris, where only electric vehicles were used in preference to all others. The tender he had received for two of these vehicles amounted to Rs. 39,187-12-6 at the current rate of exchange.

The Commissioner said these electric vehicles were used by the two Railway Companies and the Tramway Co. with satisfactory results; they could not do the work quicker, but cheaper.

The Chairman asked whether the electric lorries were for house to house collection of 'katchra.'

The Commissioner said it was so. Any engineering journal would tell them that these were more economical than others, because the motors would not have to run while the 'katchra' was being collected, as in the case of petrol lorries. Their only disadvantage was that they had to work within a radius of 50 miles, and required to be recharged every day.

The Chairman said it was a costly experiment at best, and in these times of stringency they should not buy them.

NOT WITHIN THEIR POWER.

The Commissioner has said the Corporation had deliberately sanctioned the purchase of electric vehicles, and it was not within the power of the Standing Committee to say that they would not agree to the purchase.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy suggested the purchase of petrol vehicles. He said in Calcutta they had a basket for 'Katchra' for two or three houses and these were lifted up and put into the lorry waiting there.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said for the purpose they had in view electric lorries were cheaper.

The Chairman said people who were once using electric cars had to give them up for petrol cars, because they were so troublesome, and required to be charged every day. They also got out of order easily.

"CHEAPNESS NOT AN INDUCEMENT."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the cheapness itself was not a sufficient inducement for them.

The Commissioner said Calcutta had bought electric cars and they were working there.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot said they should then write to Calcutta and ask them how the electric vehicles were working there.

The Commissioner said it was not such an important matter, on which they should write to Calcutta.

Mr. Arbuthnot moved that pending the receipt of a report from Calcutta on the working of the electric vehicles they should postpone consideration of the question.

The Commissioner said he had been asked by the Corporation to buy these electric lorries and a budget provision was there for the purpose.

Mr. Chinoy said the budget provision did not bind them to buy electric vehicles. Some of the people who had purchased electric cars in Bombay were not using them now, because of the trouble of charging them.

Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoolah moved a rider that the Commissioner be asked to report to them on the comparative initial cost and working expenses of petrol and electric vehicles.

The amendment was negatived and the original proposition was carried.

COMPANY MEETING

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday at Bombay House, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The report stated:

The competition in the building trade was keener than ever, and tenders had consequently to be based on as low rates as possible. This was due chiefly to the depression all round and also to an accession in the average number of contractors tendering for each work. Nevertheless, it had been possible for the Company to operate so as to show for the year in review a nett profit of Rs. 2,06,170-4-11, the amount being inclusive of the Agency remuneration and dividends on ordinary shares of Marsland, Price and Co., Ltd. Adding Rs. 65,274-1-5, which was the sum brought forward from the preceding year, the total nett profit was Rs. 2,71,444-6-4, which was proposed to be utilised as follows:—

Depreciation Rs. 1,30,000, amount written off loans to the Bombay Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Rs. 1,40,000, and carry forward Rs. 1,444-6-4.

It would, no doubt, be of interest to them to know the present financial position of the Company. Firstly, as regards borrowings, the Company had paid back, since the closing of the accounts, the unsecured loans amounting to about Rs. 5,23,000; accordingly, the only liability now outstanding under this head was the sum of Rs. 89,000 by way of fixed deposits. Secondly, the amounts under head "Loans Secured" were covered by Government Securities placed by the Company in deposit with the Banks concerned. This arrangement was deemed desirable in order to obviate the necessity of borrowing from Banks and also at the same time to reap the benefit of the higher rate of interest available on Government Securities. Similarly, the amounts under head "Liabilities" were covered by work actually done and would be adjusted when the final bills were ready for payment. The liability towards the Eastern Electric Light and Power Co., and the final Call on the Associated Building Co.'s Shares were paid in the current year.

The one other matter relating to finance was as regards the loans given to the two Hume Companies.

The Company was practically the sole creditor of the Bombay Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., and was also the sole debenture holder for the loan given to the Hume Pipe and Concrete Construction Co., (India), Ltd. As the holders of these Debentures, the Company had taken possession of the entire Hume mortgaged premises forthwith proposes to dispose them off at the best available price. The recovery of the Hume loans had become doubtful, and consequently opportunity had been taken to write off the sum of Rs. 1,40,000 as bad debt against the Bombay Hume Pipe loan. It was, however, hoped to realise at least some portion of these loans by means of outright sale of the assets of both Companies. With this end in view, negotiations had been entered into and the Directors trust to be able to put the sale transaction through. As soon as the outcome of these negotiations was known, it was also proposed to submit a scheme for reduction of the Company's capital; that reduction would aim at, firstly, writing off the capital, lost or unrepresented by available assets, and secondly, the cancellation of the uncalled liability of Rs. 20 per share.

In answer to a question, the Chairman said it was impossible for them to say how much of the loan given to Hume Pipe Company was recoverable. They might be able to recover a large amount, or they might not.

The report was adopted.

THE CONVENTION CLUB.

An important discussion took place at the meeting of the Convention Club at Santa Cruz held on Sunday morning last at the residence of Mr. G. B. Trivedi. The question of the powers and the scope of the Central Government and its relationship with the Provincial Administration under Home Rule formed the subject of discussion.

Mr M. B. Kolatkar, B.A., LL.B., opened the debate by reading portions of the Notes prepared by the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri where reference is made to (1). A readjustment of the Provinces on a linguistic basis. (2). Doing away with the central Government for practical purposes and giving all powers to the autonomous Provinces directly dealing with the Secretary of State. Mr. G. B. Trivedi pointed out the dangers of a weak central Government. He also drew attention to the denationalising influences of such a course. His view was that the Central Government must be free and strong to adjudicate inter-provincial jealousies and dead-locks.

Mr. Mavji Govindji pointed out that any violent disturbance in the present territorial distribution would tend to increase our difficulties and would give rise to knotty problems taking up nation's time and energy at a time when they should be concentrated prepared by the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri on the main issue namely the transfer of power from Whitehall to the Indian people. Provincial autonomy and full responsibility in the central Government with certain transitory reservations was the thing on which the country should concentrate leaving provincial redistribution to the people themselves to be undertaken at a later date if the need arose, for the practical purposes it would be unwise to disturb the present political configuration while the main issue was at stake. After a general discussion as to whether the constitution would be on the Australian model with provinces having the residuary powers or the Canadian model with the residuary powers left to the Central Government it was finally agreed that there should be a strong central Government at Delhi with residuary powers and autonomy granted to the present Provincial Governments.

The discussion then turned to the question of functions and the relationships between the Central and Provincial Governments. There was a general agreement that the Provincial contributions for supplementing the central revenues were unjust and that the Central Government should not maintain any expenditure over subjects like education and agriculture, when provinces became vested with autonomous powers. With regard to the Army and Police and Public Accounts Department a suggestion was thrown out that they should remain entirely central subjects but it was eventually decided that the present arrangements with regard to the police and Public Accounts were good and should be carried on with the reservation that the Police being more in touch with the common people and it should be completely overhauled and if needs be there should be devolution to the districts policing their own areas the higher officers being exchangeable.

An interesting feature of the debate was the future constitution of Army as serving the needs of the District, the Province and the Central administration. The Army will have to be in the form of a Local Militia, Territorial Forces and the Standing Army. It was decided to hold a Public Meeting under the auspices of the Convention Club on Sunday July 20, 1924 when a paper on "A Municipality for Santa Cruz" will be read by Mr. G. B. Trivedi and discussion would follow. All interested in the question are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Jutes opened about the same as the previous days quotations but steadied up somewhat later in the day. Clives were subjected to a good deal of speculative buying which improved their rates thereby reducing the marginal difference between them and Howrahs. On the whole the position all round was quite steady. Later market reacted on profit taking. In cottons a transaction was reported in Dunbar at Rs. 180 other shares being quiet and unchanged. In coals little business took place in this section. Katras Jherria improved on their last quotation. Teas remained generally steady with Teesta Valley noting some increase in price. In miscellaneous Marshalls were done at about last rates and transactions in C. P. Cements and Titaghur Papers also revealed no alterations. Indian Iron and Steel marked some advance. Government securities remains unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 68-3, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 99/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1926, 101/6.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 92.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/13 Dunbar 180.

Jutes:—Albion 182/8, Alliance 550, Anglo-India 384, Birla 10/4, Budge Budge 454, Caledonian 360, Cheviot 288, Clive 41/12, Craig 7/11, Empire 58/12, Fort Gloster 895, Fort William 242, Gourepore 709, Hoogley ord 76/8, Howrah 44/14, Hukumchand ord 12/7, Kamarhatty 583, Lansdowne 317, Lawrence 574, Naihati 400, National 304, Northbrook 59, Nuddea 55, Orient 217, Presidency 8/6, Reliance 60, Standard 426, Union 558, Waverley 9/8.

Coals:—Burrakur 27, Katras Jherriah 112/8, Kesoonda and Nyadee 19/12, Nazira 15/12, Neetooria annas 14.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement Rs. 1/2, Indian Iron and Steel 26/8, Marshall and Co 4, R. J. Corporation ord 4/8, Bengal Paper pref 97/8, Titaghur Paper ord. 2/8, Carew and Co. 91.

Tea Companies:—Hattikhira 24/12, Hasimara 6/8, Jalthapri 17, New Terai 91, Sapoi 27/8, Siugell 86, Teesta Valley 26/12, Tukvar 20/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one eighth pence.

BOMBAY POLICE AND TAXI-CABS.

The Motor Trade Association Ltd., has passed the following resolution:—

"This Association strongly protests against the action of the Bombay Police in deciding that no other cars than Fords shall be licensed as Second Class Taxis. Such a decision is obviously unjust and unfair to the public as well as to Taxi-owners and will adversely affect the interests of several members of the Trade. The Association records its considered opinion that no new rules should be put into operation by the Commissioner of Police without first giving full opportunity to the public to pronounce their opinions thereon."

BOMBAY TAXIS AND MR. DESAI'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai has given notice of moving the following proposition at the next meeting of the Corporation for August 1924:—"That the Bombay Municipal Corporation requests the Commissioner of Police: (i.) To give full option to the owners of second-class taxis to use cars of any make consistent with the comfort convenience and safety of the public; (ii). To abolish the present system of having different stands for the first and the second class taxis in several places; (iii). To keep the minimum detention charges for the second class taxis at one anna for every three minutes and not two annas for every six minutes as now proposed; and (iv) to increase the number of taxi-stands at as many places as possible.

The next annual session of the Indian Railway Conference Association will commence in Simla on October 9th under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Mclean, Agent G. I. P. Railway.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Voting Day for the Bombay Trades' Assn. Constituency to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Council.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Lokmanya Anniversary Day celebration, Chowpatty sands, 4 to 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 18.

S. S. "Caledonia" with English mails due to arrive 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 19.

S.S. "Delta" with outward English Mails leaves 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 17 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 10m; Sunset 7h 19m
July 18 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h 19m
July 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 11m Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 15th inst and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th July 1924, to 6 a.m. of 16th July 1924:

Small-pox attacks 12, death 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attacks 2, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 87.
Total mortality this day last year 89.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A squad of 4 volunteers of the People's Union Division under Mr. Khade was sent to Matunga Ashadi Fair to render first-aid to the injured. They treated two cases on both the days and saved many accidents. The Police Inspector, Mr. Davidson and his staff gave every help. This Division and the Dadar Division worked in co-operation. The Corps Surgeons Patil and Navalker were on duty and paid every attention to air and light arrangements.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE

To-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, Monsieur Daniel Levi (Consul de France) will lecture on "Looking across the Channel." The public are invited.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE, VOLUNTEER BOARD.

An adjourned meeting of all the Sahayaks and members (Pledged) will be held on Sunday (20th inst.) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY TENANTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held next Sunday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to pray to Government for extension of the Rent Act. Details about the meeting will be announced here-after. Members of all communities are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Utsav Mandal a Harikirtan by Srj. Inamdar of Aundh State, will be performed to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shri Ram Temple on the old Kumbharwada Road (now generally known as "Shri Ram Road") at Dadar, in celebration of the 4th Anniversary of the late Lok. Tilak.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH-NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture on "Recent Research work on the Rearing of Infants in India" will be delivered by Dr. James Cairns at the residence of Mrs. Maclean, "Glenogle" Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, on Tuesday, (29th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Members have the privilege of bringing with them two lady guests and are requested to inform the Hostess if they will do so.

WELCOME TO AN AFGHAN GENERAL

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the various Volunteer Corps to be present for the reception of His Excellency General Nadir Khan who will visit Bombay on his way to Paris to take charge of Afghan Embassy in France, arriving at Grant Road Station by Bombay Peshwar Mail at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) instead of Wednesday the 16th inst.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL, BANDRA.

The titular feast of the above Church will be celebrated on Sunday the 20th instant.

Saturday 19th—Solemn Vespers at 7 p.m.

Sunday 20th—1st Mass at 5-15 a.m., 2nd Mass at 6-30 a.m. and Solemn High Mass with exposition of Blessed Sacrament, Sermon, (by Vicar of Salvacao, Dadar), Procession (weather permitting) and Benediction at 9 a.m.

St. Paul's Band will attend and sing St. Theresa's Mass.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the Board of Management of the Institute will be held on Saturday (the 26th inst.) at 2-30 p.m. at the Institute Office, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Annual Report and the Statement of accounts, to consider the Budget for 1924-25; and any other business that may be brought before the meeting with the approval of the Chairman.

KITTE BHANDARI AIKYA WARDHAK MANDALI.

This Associan has decided to award over Rs. 1,000 this year as scholarships to 12 students of the Community attending different Colleges, High Schools and English and Marathi schools.

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY DAY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The anniversary day of late Lokmanya B. G. Tilak is to be celebrated on Chaupati Sands to-day (Thursday). The following is the programme for the same.

4 p.m. (S.T.) Historical Songs
5 p.m. (S.T.) Balshatri Sadhale's Pravachan
6 p.m. (S.T.) Lectures of Dr Savarkar and Khadilkar and others.
7 p.m. (S.T.) Songs of Gorakshana Mela

An Echo from Andamans.

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NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924.

THE TEST.

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad having come to an end, there is a disposition in some quarters to be obsessed with speculations about what is going to happen at Belgaum when the Congress itself meets there in December next. Those who give themselves up to such speculations do no service to their country and ignore the lesson of Ahmedabad, which is that the work of Congress must go on irrespective of what decision may be reached at Belgaum. It was this mental attitude which was responsible for the paralysis which overtook the work of the Congress during the Mahatma's absence in jail. Precious months were wasted in futile controversy while the legitimate work of the Congress was neglected. Hardly had an understanding been reached in Bombay last year than some Congressmen revived the controversy again and work remained at a standstill pending the result of the deliberations at Nagpur. Soon the vicious circle commenced again and first Delhi and then Cocanada became the subject of barren speculations. The result was that when the Mahatma was released he found Congress work in a state of unparalled stagnation and it was to infuse new life into that work that he placed his proposals before the Ahmedabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. That meeting has come and gone and through it the Mahatma has given a clear lead to the country which it can ignore only at the peril of making the day of its liberation more distant than ever.

No nation in history has won freedom without a struggle, involving heroic sacrifices. India cannot be an exception. But India is an exception in this that she cannot, even if she wishes, resort to violence. Much nonsense has been spoken and written in disparaging criticism of the creed of non-violence that the Congress has adopted. Such criticism is the result of shallow thinking and of ignoring the realities of the situation in India. Maulana Mahomed Ali has, therefore, done well to dispel the loose ideas on the subject that are floating about. In the course of a statement from Lucknow that he has just issued he says:—

"I have met no man yet who whatever his religious creed about the use of force has told me that India is ready to win her freedom by resorting to violence. Even those who scoff at "vegetable Swaraj" won without the use of violence have no plans for a campaign of violence. All that they seem to think is that sporadic, uncontrolled violence may somehow break out there and there and somehow result in a general war of independence and succeed to such an extent as somehow to give us Swaraj. All past experience is against such wild imaginings and no leader of his people could counse such mad enterprises. We have neither the weapons of war nor an organised body of disciplined men prepared to make great sacrifices which every war entails. Let it be remembered that the meanest soldier in the army marching forth to battle is prepared to give up ever so much more than the strictest programme of Non-co-operation requires us to do. An indolent, wistful desire for war can lead us nowhere except to confusion and chaos and every political leader in India to-day is bound definitely to reject it. A war without plan, without weapons, and without army means nothin less than driving sheep to the slaughter and no one, with any humanity in him, could contemplate such resort to violence. Judging by the results likely to ensue no political leader would tolerate a mad enterprise of which sure and certain retribution would in all likelihood make it impossible for Indians to raise their heads again for one or two generations."

Expediency itself thus demands that India must reject violence of any kind, whether organised or otherwise, as a means for securing freedom. Is there, then, no other way? Not only is there a way but the sacrifice involved in it is lighter than any that a soldier in the battle of freedom has been called upon to make in other countries and at other times. The Mahatma has shown the way. Will his countrymen grudge the small sacrifice that he asks them to make when the purpose for which he demands the sacrifice is one for which men have willingly died in other countries? He asks them now to concentate their energies on the boycott of all foreign cloth. Is this an exacting demand when its compliance will hasten the emancipation of the country? As Maulana Mahomed Ali says, if we can with the help of Indian mills close the doors of India upon foreign cloth can any thinking Englishman look upon this consummation as anything but notice to quit—notice, that is, to abandon his present mystery of India and remain here as her servant? The programme for the boycott of foreign cloth is the easiest as it is the most searching test of the nation's sincerity for winning Swaraj. The next few months will show how far the nation stands the test.

OFFICIAL CALLOUSNESS IN ASSAM.

A few days ago when we received, from our Dibrugrah correspondent, a report of the destruction of a Miri village in Garumara Chapari (riparian land) in Lakhimpur District, Assam, by the Nazir of the District Court under orders from the Deputy Commissioner, we wrote that if the facts were as represented in the communication, the incident would constitute an act of sheer barbarity on the part of the responsible local officials. Since then a communique has been issued by the Governor of Assam-in-Council as quoted by the Shillong correspondent of the Associated Press, which substantially corroborates the statements of our correspondent. The extenuating plea put forth in that communique is only one more reassertion of the bureaucratic axiom that whatever has been done by a "heaven-born" official must be justified. The reason for the destruction of the houses of a whole Miri village, according to the communique, appears to be that Government wanted to provide additional lands for the graziers who supply milk to the people of Dibrugarh town, owing to their lands having been washed away by the Brahamaputra river. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly proposed the reservation of the village of Garumara Chapari which had been inhabited by Miris for over three generations, and told the said Miris to clear out, which, of course, they were loth to do. The said Miris filed an objection before the Deputy Commissioner which was rejected. Then they sent a deputation to the Commissioner of the Assam Valley who, also, as was to be expected, upheld the decision of the Deputy Commissioner. The Miris were requested to vacate the village by March 1924. On their refusing to do so they received another warning. What followed in thus described: "The Deputy Commissioner on the 30th of April ordered his Nazir to proceed to the Chapari with some armed police and if the Miris still refused to remove the houses to destroy them after sufficient time had been given for the removal of their property. After ample time had been given to them all orders were carried out on May 17 and their houses which consisted of temporary structures of bamboo and thatch were destroyed." The sting of the communique is in the tail thereof. Has the Governor of Assam, the protector of the people in his province, ever seen the Miri villages on the riparian land and hinterland of the Upper Brahamaputra? If His Excellency had seen the Miri villages of the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts, he would not have lightly passed the sentence: "their houses, which consisted of temporary structures of bamboo and thatch, were destroyed." The Miris from the time they came down to the plains and settled on the banks of the Upper Brahamaputra which are inundated every year in the rainy season have used this kind of houses of bamboo and thatch. Even the richest among them do not build other houses than those of which a whole village has been destroyed under a bureaucratic fiat. Why speak in such terms of the houses of the Miris alone? Are not the houses of 90 per cent of the rural people of the whole province of Assam made of bamboo and thatch? The whole of Assam has not got so many stone and brick buildings as can be found in one single street of the business quarter of a city like Bombay. The frequent shocks of earthquake which Assam experiences every year and the general poverty of the people do not conduce to the erection of palatial buildings. Timber, bamboo and thatch are the main materials of which even the houses of rich people are composed.

The pathos of the story is that the Miris had sent a memorial to the Governor for the reconsideration of the order, and were anxiously waiting for a favourable decision of His Excellency, when suddenly, to their utter surprise and consternation, the Nazir with his armed police appeared upon the scene, ordered them to remove their property, and then set fire to all the houses. The whole village was burnt to ashes before the eyes of the inhabitants. The fact that an appeal to the Governor was still pending helped them not at all, nor did a request to the Deputy Commissioner of Dibrugarh to stay the action till the Governor's reply was received. The communique is silent on this point. It only says: "The appeal at the last moment was preferred to the Governor-in-Council who received it on the 19th May after the eviction had been already carried out." Could not the Deputy Commissioner have waited for another two or three days when he was informed that an appeal was made to the Governor. If the Nazir had been asked to wait, before performing his unpleasant mission till the matter had been settled one way or the other by His Excellency the Governor, would the Government have lost prestige and glory in the estimation of the wretched Miris? We think not.

LOKAMANYA DAY.

The anniversary of the death of Lokamanya Tilak, August 1st, is fast approaching. There is no fear that the memory of this illustrious son of India, of his heroic sufferings and still more heroic sacrifices, of his solid achievements and far-seeing statesmanship, is in danger of being obscured in the mind of the nation by the dust and din of the controversies now raging within and without the Congress. We have not the slightest doubt but that as on previous occasions of the anniversary loving tributes from millions of his grateful countrymen will be paid to his memory and that his career will be held aloft as an example for the present as well as future generation of Indians. But a mere tribute, however heartfelt, to the memory of the departed leader will not be enough, if it is not accompanied by an earnest attempt to walk along the path marked out by him. The memory of the Lokamanya's career ought to stimulate every one of his countrymen to do his bit to win that Swaraj for India for which the Lokamanya strove all his life and for which he laid down his life. The indomitable will to achieve Swaraj which marked his whole career, is what his countrymen ought to strive to cultivate. Without that will and the readiness to face suffering and even death itself in pursuit of the goal, no progress is possible. As the Congress organisation stood nearest the heart of the departed patriot, next to Swaraj itself, it should be the aim of every admirer of the Lokamanya to promote the solidarity of that organisation and to swell the Tilak Swaraj Fund which provides the sinews of the war in which the Congress is engaged.

Notes of the Day.

The Broken Heart.

Our readers must have noticed the exceeding paucity of news from Central Europe and the Balkans in the last few weeks. Indeed, when one remembers how large a part those countries used to play in filling up our newspapers—larger than all the rest of Europe put together—it is almost as if that portion of the Continent which lies between the Eastern frontiers of France and Switzerland, and the Western frontier of Russia had disappeared as the result of some convulsion of the Earth. Yet of "news"—the "news" beloved of Harmsworth and of Pearson in the good old days—assassinations, riots, famines, changes of Government, plots, and so on, Central Europe is more prolific than ever to-day, because more miserable. Poland alone, in any given week, could furnish hair-raising sensations enough to fill a newspaper. The inhabitants of the most prosperous of the new States are much less prosperous and happy than they were in pre-war days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the state of the less fortunate is unimaginably miserable. Riots of starving people for the sake of bread are common, deaths from starvation are too numerous for notice; the state of things has passed the boundaries of discontent, and reached the stage of elementary human tragedy. That, we suppose, is why the news-mongers are silent on the subject, preferring to confine their notice to the West of Europe which is still comparatively healthy; and to Soviet Russia which has life enough to be at least pugnacious. To dwell on Central Europe in the human sense would be to burst the bubble of complacency in the success of our war-aims, our war-policy, and admit that, in a fit of madness, Europe broke the heart of Europe.

Albania.

The fighting ending in a change of Government which has been going on in Albania has been represented as a popular revolution against the despotism of the feudal Beys. Unfortunately for such a theory, the population of Albania is not divided by classes or employments but by clans or families. The authority of the Beys is patriarchal, neither feudal nor despotic, every clansman regarding himself as not the subject but the kinsman of the chief. In the same way the attempt to explain the "revolution" on religious grounds, as Christian against Muslim, is fallacious because Albania is not divided in that way either. There are "Christian" clans and there are "Muslim" clans, but alliances are irrespective of religion. The "bishop" who at present heads the "Government" does not hold that position as a bishop but as a tribal chief, and among his colleagues there are chiefs of "Muslim" clans. It would be more reasonable to regard the "revolution" as due to a revolt of clans, who got nothing for themselves under the former Government of Albania, against a system which deprived them of all share in the plums of office. Whether it was due in any way to foreign intrigue or influence we do not know, but we do know that it was not a "revolution" in the ordinary sense at all. The same class of people are in power in Albania as were in power there before, and they have no programme of reform nor scheme of policy to warrant our regarding their success as an advance for their unlucky country. It is useless to attempt to organise Albania as an ordinary modern State. A loose federation of the clans under some Bret or Prince whom they esteem impartial, securing to each clan independence in its territory and preventing it from attacking the independence of others is the only practicable system to apply to such a country. The Prince, however, would be hard to find; for the Albanians have no respect for European royalty. They respect certain qualities of adventurous, free manhood which are seldom to be found developed by the life of courts. They wanted the late Col. Herbert for their prince. Since Col. Herbert's death there is no-one whom they hold in special affection, and they have a way of dealing with aspirants whom they do not like, exemplified in the case of the amiable Wilhelm von Wied, which will deter even the ambitious from aspiring to the throne of Albania without a very pressing invitation from the people of Albania.

"Mpret."

Whenever there is talk of providing a prince for Albania, a strange word makes its reappearance in the English newspapers. It gives a touch of local colour which the word "Prince" could not convey; and journalists will shrug their shoulders when informed that in Albania it is pronounced "Bret" and might just as well be spelt so. The origin of the strange spelling is rather curious. In the Albanian language there is a consonant corresponding to our B. In the Romaic (or modern Greek) language there is no such consonant. When the Greeks wish to convey the sound of B they write MP. In Greek newspapers there are frequent references to Mpyron, Mpalfour, Mpaldwin, etc., spellings which no-one would dream of naturalising into English. The Albanian language is written either in Turkish or Greek characters, but the average Western journalist only sees it in Greek characters. Hence the outlandish form which they have given to the word "Bret." There are many such mistakes of transliteration which one could mention. Djemal, Djebel, Djinn represent the attempt to render into French the sound of the English letter J. Tchataldja (for Chatalja) is an indication to Frenchmen not to Englishmen of the right pronunciation of the word, and Tschataldscha is the same for Germans. It would seem to be a favourite practice with some newspaper writers to dismay the English reader with the suggestion of outlandish horrors of pronunciation which do not, for him, exist.

Akali Agitation.

Prof. Richards' reply to Col. Yate on the subject of the Akali agitation shows that both he and his chief are content to rely on the obviously one-sided reports which are being furnished to them by officials at Lahore and Simla. Lord Olivier has yet to show that he repents of the grave injustice he did to the Sikhs by his parrot-wise repetition of the baseless charges against the first Shahidi Jatha. Prof. Richards seems to be no better informed than his chief in regard to the situation in the Punjab. In saying that the policy of the Punjab Government is "to maintain order and public security by consistently applying the law against all offenders and at the same time to neglect no means of arriving at a stable and equitable solution of the matters in controversy with due regard to all interests affected", Prof. Richards is merely repeating the set phrases of officialdom in the Punjab without caring to ascertain whether the actual performances of the Punjab Government conform to its professions. The Government has given ample evidence of its zeal to maintain "order and public security" by throttling the liberty of the subject in various ways and repressing with a ruthless hand all opposition to its irresponsible decrees like the ban on the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal, but of its solicitude to arrive at "a stable and equitable solution" of the Gurdwara and kirpan questions, one has yet to see a positive sign. Sir M. Hailey, from his seat in the Legislative Assembly did, no doubt, talk of the "extended hand of friendship", but since then one has seen more of the blows given by that hand than any tokens of genuine friendship. Prof. Richards and Lord Olivier, however, pretend not to have heard of these blows but only of the anxiety of officialdom to meet the reasonable demands of the Sikhs. Is there anything to choose between the Labourite "friends of India" and the avowed enemies of India in the British Parliament? Both are content to leave things to be dealt with by the "men on the spot."

East African Committee.

By declining to entertain the suggestion to appoint a representative Indian on the East African Committee, Mr. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has again shown that in his conception of the British Empire Indians occupy but a secondary place. His excuse that the membership of the Committee has not been decided on the basis of representation of local interests, is too specious to be valid. The assurance that the Committee would have ample opportunities of ascertaining the views of Indians does not mean much, when one sees what scant respect is paid to Indian views by the authorities in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. What Indians want is not merely the ascertainment of their views by the Committee, but an effective voice in the formulation of the Committee's recommendations. The interests of Indians in all the three colonies are no whit less vital or less extensive than those of the Whites. Numerically also the Indians form the larger community. Yet, the Secretary of State for the Colonies does not see the necessity of safeguarding Indian interests by including one or more representatives of Indians on the Committee. Their interests, he thinks, are safe in the hands of the Whites. The world knows how safe they are in the latter's hands!

Not India's Representative.

Lord Olivier has given a fresh proof of his "sympathy" with the political aspirations of Indians. He has appointed Lord Hardinge to "represent" India at the meeting of the League of Nations in September. Who after this will deny that the Labour Government is consumed with anxiety to hasten the progress of India on the road to Swaraj! But Prof. Richards need not have made a patently absurd and untrue statement that the Secretary of State had taken care to see that the delegates he had chosen "represent the views and opinions of representative Indians on national and international questions." Putting aside the fact that the delegates have not been appointed by India, we challenge his lordship to show that Lord Hardinge enjoys the confidence of "representative Indians." Let alone the Swarajists and Independents, even Liberals of the type of Mr. Sastri and Dr. Sapru have protested strongly against the appointment of a non-Indian, however distinguished and "sympathetic", to represent India on the League of Nations and have repeatedly declared that only an Indian can truly represent India. The Legislatures, both central and provincial, will emphatically repudiate the claim of Lord Hardinge or any other non-Indian to represent India. Yet, fully aware as he is of the universal feeling in India on the subject, Lord Olivier, with the tacit approval of the "ever-sympathetic" Labour Cabinet, and, of course, also of the Government of India, has appointed a non-Indian to "represent" India at the League's meeting. India will not be deceived by the hollow-sounding protestations of Labour Ministers. It is clear that they do not desire that India should enjoy equal rank with the rest of the members of the Empire at the League's table. India's "subordinate" status must be paraded not only before the "Imperial brotherhood" but also before all the nations of the world. The Government of India, of course, do not want to occupy any but a "subordinate position" and must have made no protest against Lord Olivier's proposal.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE

KEEN PUBLIC INTEREST.

LONDON, July 16.

Public interest in the opening of the Allied Conference was shown by a large crowd in Downing Street an hour before the commencement of the Conference, including a number of Dominion Boy Scouts and many journalists and photographers. There was a constant procession of motor cars and taxis from 10/45 a.m. onwards. The Japanese delegates were the first to arrive, followed by M. Calamancos (Greece) General Norton de Mattos (Portugal) and M. Titulesco (Rumania). Then came the Serbians, the Belgians and then M. Herriot, who had a particularly hearty welcome. The last to come were the Italians. All proceeded to the Foreign Secretary's room where they took places at the horse-shoe table. Mr. MacDonald presiding, delivered a speech on the aims of the Conference.

Mr. Kellog thanked Mr. MacDonald in welcoming the United States delegates who had come in a spirit of helpfulness. He paid a warm tribute to the Dawes Committee and said the Americans believed that the adoption of the Dawes Report would be the first big step in the reconstruction of Europe.

Sig. Stefani seconded M. Herriot's proposal that Mr. MacDonald should be Chairman and promised Italian co-operation in the work of the Conference.

The Japanese Ambassador promised similar co-operation and M. Theunis expressed his confidence that the Conference would succeed in its work of justice and peace.

Mr. MacDonald accepted the Chairmanship and expressed a hope that the Conference would succeed.

Sir Maurice Hankey was elected Secretary-General to the Conference and three technical committees were appointed.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

LEAFIELD, July 15.

The Prime Minister and several prominent members of the Cabinet and diplomats were at the station to greet both the French and Belgian Premiers this evening when they arrived with their respective delegations.

The Italian delegates arrived individually during the course of the day.

The Conference opens to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Secretary of State's own room at the Foreign Office. Mr. MacDonald will begin proceedings with a short speech of welcome to the delegations. Following this the Conference will proceed to elect the Chairman and is afterwards expected to discuss arrangements in regard to the Conference Secretariat and publicity.—B. O. W.

FRENCH DELEGATES.

LONDON, July 15.

The French Delegation to the Conference was welcomed at Victoria station by Mr. MacDonald and the officers of the French Embassy. Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot exchanged most cordial greetings. The crowd shouted "Vive Herriot" "Gool old Ramsay." The Delegation does not include Marshal Foch, but it includes his Chief of the Staff, General Desticker.

The Italian and Belgian delegations have also arrived in London. They were welcomed by representatives of the Premier.—Reuter.

DOMINION BOY SCOUTS.

TO BE RECEIVED BY THE KING.

LONDON, July 16.

In connection with the Imperial Jamboroo of Boy Scouts to be held at Wembley in the first week of August, the King will receive all the Scouts from the Dominions and Colonies at Buckingham Palace on July 29.

A Great Thanksgiving service of Boy Scouts will be held at Westminster Abbey on the evening of 29th July.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF INCREASE IN PRICE OF FLOUR.

LONDON, July 16.

Speculation and bad harvests in America are blamed for the disquieting increase in the price of flour from 39 shillings to 43 shillings and six pence per sack, in the past two months. A prominent trade authority points out that France and Germany both report bad crops. Canadian supplies are estimated at 30 per cent below the normal. He declares: "Almost every office-boy in the United States is at present gambling in wheat futures."—Reuter.

DOUBTFUL POINTS IN IRISH TREATY.

REFERENCE TO JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

LONDON, July 16.

It is officially announced that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to which Government has submitted for decision certain points connected with Article XII of the Irish Treaty, will consist of Lord Dunedin, Chairman; Lord Blanesburgh, formerly Lord Justice Younger, Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Sir Adrian Knox and Sir Lyman Poore Duff.—Reuter.

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A GOLD NOTE BANK.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN GERMANY

INTERNATIONAL LOAN TO PROVIDE FUNDS.

LONDON, July 15.

Berlin.—The Government has approved of the text of the Bill for establishing a new Gold Note bank in accordance with the Dawes Report, incidentally providing for the issue of gold ten and twenty mark coins and silver one, two, five, ten and fifty penning coins.—Reuter.

Berlin.—The German Bill for the establishment of a new Gold Note Bank has been submitted to the Reparations Commission The Bank will be conducted on similar lines to the Reichsbank. The Directorate will be exclusively German, but it will be supervised by a General Council of 14 members comprising seven German, and seven appointed by America, Britain, Italy, France, Belgium Switzerland and Holland as creditors of the new bank. The President of the Reichsbank Herr Schacht is the President Designate of the General Council. The Bank will be completely independent of the German Government and will issue the so-called Reichsmarknoton and coinage to the value of five milliards of gold marks which must be covered as to one-third by gold and foreign currencies. The Bank's capital of 800 million gold marks will be raised by an international loan.—Reuter.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

LONDON, July 15.

At a meeting of the Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway the Chairman said that the gross earnings for the year amounted to £348,000 a decrease of £26,000. The available balance was £79,000. The total distribution would be fifteen per cent and £23,000 would be carried forward. The Secretary of State had informed the Directors that on the termination of the East Indian Railway' contract at the end of the year the Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway would be worked by State AAency.—Reuter.

PEACEFUL BAKR-ID CELEBRATIONS AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Reports received so far from various parts of the United Provinces show that Bakr-Id passed off quietly. In most places precautionary measures were taken.

AT MULTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, July 14.

Bakri Id festival passed off quietly. The District Magistrate took every precaution against disturbance and had posted military and police at important places.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

PEACEFUL ID CELEBRATIONS AT HARDA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDA, July 14.

Monday, the 14th instant was the day of Id On this day Hindu brothers gave a "Pan-Suparee Party" to their Mussalman brothers in Idgahs which are two in number. At a.m. a 'zuloos' of Hindus with national flags went in the Idgahs. After 'namaz' was over Pd. Beni Madhaw Avasthi and a Maulvi lectured before 2,000 people. They in their lectures showed how India could get rid off slavery by Hindu-Muslim unity and warned people never to break this unity. But if any chance of disunion occurred in the town, it was suggested that 4 Hindu and 4 Mussalman brothers sit together and decide the case among themselves. In the other Idgah Shriyut Bankwar also showed the good of Hindu-Muslim unity. After this, "Pan Suparee" were freely distributed and Hindus and Mussalmans met one other with great love and affection, thus strengthening the bonds of unity.

AUTUMN SESSION OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

It is understood that the autumn session of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly will begin in Simla on September 3rd. Sir Frederick Whyte the President of the Assembly will arrive in Simla about August 20th

Official and Personal.

Sir Charles Innes left Calcutta for Simla on the evening of 15th instant.

Lady Wilson visited the St. Mary's High School for Girls (Poona) on Tuesday (the 15th instant).

Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis lunched at Government House Ganeshkind on Tuesday (the 15th instant).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

POSSIBILITIES OF RETRENCHMENT.

SIR M. VISVESWARIYA'S REPORT.

Sir M. Visvesaraya, the Retrenchment Officer appointed by the Corporation has now issued his interim report, reviewing the whole position of the Corporation and making suggestions for retrenchments in all directions. No specific terms were laid down for his guidance, but he was left to himself to suggest the best possible means. The report is a very comprehensive one and strikingly suggestive. He not only lays down the steps to be followed immediately for the more economic working of the administration, but also the future needs of the city. He lays the greatest stress on restrictions on loan charges, which are growing rapidly. He suggests that the administration should be divided into about 20 units, and the staff should be divided into administrative and supervisory, and executive. To the first category should belong the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Health Officer and the Controller of Accounts. While he admits that the activities of the Municipal Development Department are likely to be beneficial in the future, the way the department has been worked and the estimates framed are not satisfactory. He reinforces the criticism of some of the members of the Corporation that the Commissioner should not be allowed to spend money on works, unless the specific loan is sanctioned, and not out of any money available. Sir M. Visvesvaraya speaks strongly of the want of housing accommodation in the city, which is almost disgraceful. He thinks that the "housing conditions in Bombay are abnormal, congestion intense, rents heavy and taxation high. These factors have contributed in no small measure to the high cost of living and its attendant handicaps to industry and trade."

GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE AND DEBTS.

The essential figures for 1924.25 are:—

Income Rs. 313.06 lakhs, expenditure Rs. 310.92 lakhs, and debt at the beginning of 1924-25 Rs. 14.43 crores.

Starting with Rs. 82.49 lakhs in 1903-4, it rose to Rs. 128.49 lakhs in 1913-14. In 1919-20, it was represented by Rs. 183.06 lakhs, in 1923-24 by Rs. 301.57 lakhs and in 1924-25 (Budget) by Rs. 313.06 lakhs. The increase of revenue in the 10 years ended 1913-14 was Rs. 46 lakhs or 56 per cent., that in the subsequent 11 years, will have been Rs. 184.57 lakhs or 144 per cent. Due recognition should be given to the fact that the purchasing power of money has diminished in these 11years and the cost of services has risen by 50 to 75 per cent. In the same period, the proceeds of the general tax rose from Rs. 46.41 lakhs to Rs. 128 lakhs or by 176 per cent., and this notable increase is attributable to the growth in the rateable value of property in the boom period already referred to.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the value of property in Bombay has been falling since 1922. But as the growth in the rateable value depends also on new developments, new roads opened up and the growth of private property, some accretion to the rateable value may still be looked for from year to year. Opinion is divided on this point but, for the purpose of this enquiry, I have, in consultation with the Municipal officers, assumed an increase of Rs. 3/4 crore per annum for the next two years and Rs. 1/2 crore per annum thereafter.

The expenditure of the Corporation, under revenue account, which in 1903-04 was Rs. 81.98 lakhs, rose in the pre-war year 1913.14, to Rs. 120.49 lakhs, an increase of 47 per cent., in 10 years. The budgetted expenditure in the current year 1924-25 is Rs. 310.92 lakhs. Assuming that this will not materially differ from the actual, it will be seen that the expenditure has grown in the past eleven years by Rs. 190.43 lakhs or 158 per cent, against an increase in revenue during the same period of 144 per cent.

The expenditure on capital account works in the pre-war year 1913-14 was Rs. 43.87 lakhs and that for the post-war years 1919-20 to 1924-25 is given below:—

Year	Capital expenditure.	Rateable value of property.
1919-20	14.61	772.47
1920-21	43.99	839.22
1921-22	60.96	934.04
1922-23	229.32	1,012.69
1923-24	324.56	1,136.49
1924-25 (Budget.)	533.19	1,136.49

The figure Rs. 533.19 lakhs against 1924-25 includes an unexpended balance of Rs. 254.83 lakhs carried forward from 1923-24. Calculations go to show that, while during the six years before the War, the average annual expenditure under this head was Rs. 24.21 lakhs and the maximum in no year exceeded Rs. 43.87 lakhs, the annual outlay for the post-war period of six years ending 1924-25 will have averaged Rs. 167.38 lakhs. If the money provided for capital expenditure in the current year is fully utilised, the Corporation will have incurred on new works and improvements in three years ending 1924-25, the unprecedented outlay of Rs. 10.87 crores. It will have added in these three years alone, in the shape of sinking fund and interest charges, over Rs. 60 lakhs to the expenditure side of the yearly budget.

The following table brings out clearly the growth of the charges under revenue account for administration and loans, respectively, during the past five years:—

	1919-20	1924-25	In. p.c. in 5 yrs.
Administrative Charges proper	124.34	178.09	43
Loan Charges (directly borne by the City)	43.44	110.23	155
Total Charges borne directly or indirectly by the City on account of improvement and development works	58.64	132.33	127

The debt up to the end of 1923-24 amounted to Rs. 14.43 crores. In 1924-25 an addition of Rs. 4-10 crores is contemplated, making a total of Rs. 18.53 crores. Under the Municipal Act, the borrowing powers of the Corporation are limited to double the rateable value of property within the City, or at the present time to Rs. 22.72 crores, so that the balance of borrowing powers left on 1st April, 1925, would be only Rs. 4.19 crores.

To complete the works already in progress, the Municipal Commissioner in an application to Government, dated the 25th March 1924, estimates that a further sum of Rs. 2.10 crores will be necessary. There is also an excess over the sanctioned estimate to be met to the extent of Rs. 21 lakhs on the Kasheli Bridge (Tansa Main Triplication Scheme). Provision has to be made, in addition, for a drainage outfall scheme which it is said, may cost from Rs. 2½ to 4 crores more.

There is some uncertainty in regard to the results and future financial needs of the development works, information concerning them not being available in sufficient detail. Forecasts of financial results have not been drawn up for them on proper commercial principles. It is understood it would take about six months to furnish the complete details necessary and regularise the working of the schemes. It is stated that details are not elaborated because owners of land will get to know them and raise prices of land and buildings and make the cost of the schemes prohibitive. It is true that in some cases there have been savings in execution, but until reliable estimates and forecasts are prepared, it would be difficult to say what further heavy responsibilities may not be thrown on the Corporation in the near future. It would be unsafe to delay their preparation.

It has been suggested that application be made to Government to increase the margin of borrowing powers by separating the water works loan amounting to Rs. 7.94 crores and by deducting from the total debt the accumulated sinking fund amounting to Rs. 2.88 crores. By these measures, the borrowing powers of the Corporation could be increased by about Rs. 11 crores, but such increase would be undesirable. It is also stated that as the general tax at present is 11 per cent on the rateable value, while the permitted maximum is 17 per cent., there is a reserve of about Rs. 68 lakhs which the Corporation can draw upon to meet the bulk, if not the whole, of the interest and sinking fund charges arising from the new debt. It may be stated here that when sanction to increase the general tax was embodied in the Municipal Act in 1919, the revenue from that tax amounted to Rs. 74.66 lakhs. On account of the increase in the rateable value of property since that date, the proceeds of the tax have risen to Rs. 128 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 53.34 lakhs.

It will be seen from the considerations urged in a later stage of the report, that although these measures are possible, it would be inexpedient to resort to any of them, at all events, until the working of the present schemes is regularised and the true financial position of the Corporation correctly gauged.

HOUSING DIFFICULTY.

In 1911, the average density of the population per acre was 68; in 1921, 78; and at present it is estimated to be 81. The corresponding averages for the leading cities in the United Kingdom are:—

Glasgow 53.9; Liverpool 33.3; Manchester 33.7; Birmingham 21.0; Leeds 16.3.

The bare statement that the average density in Bombay is 81, does not convey a correct idea of the true state of affairs for, in certain congested areas in the centre of the City, the actual density is as high as 737 persons to the acre.

The number of residential buildings in 1911 was 33,193. In 1921, this stood at 34,808, an increase in 10 years of only 4.86 per cent. In the same decade, the population increased from 979,445 to 1,175,914, that is, by 20.06 per cent. According to the Census Report of 1921, there were 250.909 occupied tenements in the City, of which 70 per cent. were one-room tenements occupied by 66 per cent. of the population.

It is clear that housing accommodation in Bombay has not kept pace with the growth of population. Hence the extraordinarily high rents now ruling, which are (according to the Labour Office Cost of Living Index) approximately 80 per cent. higher than in 1914. This great rise has

(Continued on next page.)

DAWE'S REPORT.

CONDITIONS DETERMINING ITS EXECUTION.

BRITISH OBJECTION.

LONDON, July 16.

Paris.—In response to the Anglo-French request for suggestions regarding the drawing up of a plan for the re-establishment of Germany's economic and fiscal unity, the Reparations Commission has decided that the following conditions will determine whether the Dawe's Report was put into execution:—Firstly, complete handing over to the Trustee of securities, as provided for in the Report; secondly, completion of the gold bank issue; thirdly, the formation of a company to work the railways; and, fourthly, complete subscription of the first loan of eight hundred million gold marks.

The "Petit Parisien" says that the last named point was decided only after a heated discussion, the British Delegate declaring that subscription would be difficult and perhaps impossible if the economic unity of Germany was not restored.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLIERS AT CROYDON.

LONDON, July 16.

The American World-fliers arrived at Croydon to-day.—Reuter.

GERMAN STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, July 16.

Flushing.—The German steamer "Folkonfels" bound from Bombay to Antwerp is ashore near Bath.—Reuter.

NOTED ACTRESS DEAD

LONDON, July 16.

Winifred Emery, the actress, is dead.—Reuter.

QUARANTINE AT BHUJ.

MEMORIAL FOR ABOLITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

Mr. Chhaganlal Mehta of the "Cutch Vartman", a local Anglo-Vernacular paper has sent a memorial to His Highness the Yuvraj Vijayrajshri of Cutch urging for the immediate abolition of quarantine system which is in force in Bhuj. The quarantine was introduced in Bhuj about twenty five years ago as a temporary precautionary measure against plague which was then raging furiously in many parts of the Bombay Presidency. Now it has become a permanent feature of the Cutch administration No one can enter Bhuj without obtaining special permit from the Dewan. The people of Cutch and others going to Bhuj are as a result, subjected to innumerable hardships and humiliations. The system has further encouraged a good deal of corruption. Mr. Chhaganlal Mehta has made a strong case for the total and immediate abolition of this highly oppressive system. It is hoped that the Cutch Durbar will give the memorial a sympathetic consideration and put an end to this glaring evil.

SEQUEL TO G. I. P. RY. ACCIDENT.

DRIVER'S WIDOW CLAIMS RS 30,000 COMPENSATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTI, July 15.

An interesting railway case has been filed here in the court of the Additional District Judge. It is a sequel to an accident on the G. I. P. Railway which occurred in May 1923. The plaintiff in this case Mrs. Brown, widow of Driver Brown who was killed in the accident, has claimed Rs. 30,000 as compensation for her husband's death from the G. I. P. Railway administration alleging that Driver Brown was killed owing to the up-passenger train which he was driving breaking into the dead-end siding and having with the engine precipitated into a *nullah*. This accident, plaintiff avers, was due to the gross negligence on the part of the Company's servants as the leverman had set the road for a wrong line which was not sufficiently protected against accidents. The defence is that the Company held the deceased driver Brown responsible for the accident. According to the enquiry conducted by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Driver Brown was found to have started from Dharamgaon without the correct signal being given to him and failing to realise that he was, in consequence, moving on a wrong road, several indications of which he had entirely failed to observe. Having died as a consequence of his own actions the Company was not liable. Though Driver Brown was not entitled to any gratuity the Company out of consideration for his widow had graciously offered her Rs. 10,000 as a special case which the plaintiff had declined. The case will come up for hearing on 22nd July.

ALL INDIA SWARAJ PARTY MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

A general meeting of All-India Swar Party will be held on 10th of August Calcutta to discuss and settle a general programme of the Party.

AFTER INJUNCTION.

PROROGATION OF BENGAL COUNCIL

APPLICATION TO WITHDRAW SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At the High Court this afternoon before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, Mr. S. C. Bose submitted a petition on behalf of Kumar Sanker Roy and another for permission to withdraw the suit in which the petitioners are plaintiffs and Hon. Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council and two Bengal Ministers are defendants. This is the suit for a declaration that the motion on the agenda of the Bengal Council held on July 7 for a supplementary demand for the salaries of Minister was incompetent, illegal and *ultra vires*. Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose had granted an injunction restraining Mr. Cotton from putting forward the motion in question at that session of council pending the hearing of the present suit. After the injunction had been granted the Council was prorogued first for a week and subsequently *sine die*. In the meantime the Crown filed an appeal against the order of Mr. Justice Ghose, the hearing of which had been fixed for to-morrow.

When the petition was put in to-day Mr. M. N. Basu on behalf of the Advocate-General asked for time till to-morrow morning.

Mr. S. C. Bose opposing this application submitted that so far as this application related to the withdrawal of the suit, no leave of the Court was necessary. There could be no opposition. The issue of a Gazette Extraordinary proroguing the Council *sine die* had rendered the suit infunctuous inasmuch as the object of the suit was to restrain Mr. Cotton from putting the motion in question before the session of the Council which was to commence on July 7. The effect of the Council's being prorogued was to put an end to all business in the printed list of business for that session which had come to an end. That had created a situation such that the suit had been rendered altogether infunctuous and in case the appeal filed by Mr. Cotton against the interlocutory injunction was dismissed petitioners would not derive any benefit. Petitioners did not ask for leave to institute a fresh suit on the same cause of action. They only asked for an order to be recorded that the suit had been withdrawn.

Mr. Justice Ghose observed that it was not an ordinary case. He would allow the motion to stand over till to-morow to enable the Advocate-General to appear. The application will be heard to-morrow morning.

REVISION OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

QUESTION STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, July 15.

In the Commons, Lady Astor asked whether in view of the fact that the recent reduction in the pay of the British Army Officers consisted of a 5½ per cent cut on the twenty per cent increase granted to meet the higher cost of living, the decision of the India Office to apply a 5½ per cent reduction to the whole pay of the officers of Indian Army would be reconsidered.

Prof. Richards replied that the revision of the Indian Army rates of pay was still being considered. The point mentioned by Lady Astor had already been brought to the notice of the India Office.

Lord Rawlinson pointed out that the question had been under consideration for months and asked when a decision was likely to be arrived at, as it was a very serious matter for the Indian Army Officers.

Prof. Richards pointed out that in any case the revised rates of pay would date from July 1st.

AMERICO-MEXICAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, July 15.

Mexico City.—The American Ambassador Mr. Warren, who has the charge of British interests in Mexico, says that he is returning to Washington to resign, having accomplished his mission for the resumption of the Americo-Mexican diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

NAGPUR DISTURBANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 16.

Last night passed off quietly without any disturbance or isolated attacks. Enquiries made at Mayo Hospital this morning show that out of the fourteen indoor patients eleven are Mahomedans and three Hindus and of the twenty-nine outpatients thirteen are Mahomedans and sixteen Hindus. All patients are progressing well.

The death of Sir Sydney Russell-Wells is announced.—Reuter

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

(Continued from previous page.)

helped to some extent to give fictitious values to house property in the City, and the assessment is doubtless based, in the majority of cases, on such values. The obvious inference is that housing conditions in Bombay are abnormal, congestion intense, rents heavy and taxation high. These factors have contributed in no small measure to the high cost of living and its attendant handicaps to industry and trade.

THE CITY'S FUTURE NEEDS.

Drainage.—In the yearly programmes of capital works, account should be taken not only of works in progress but also of the future needs of a great and growing city. One of the most urgent of these needs is the provision of a suitable outfall or outfalls for the sewerage of the City. A scheme estimated to cost approximately Rs. 2½ crores has been recommended by experts, but there is considerable difference of opinion in professional circles as to the merits of the outfall selected. The question demands early decision, because under the Tansa Main Triplication Scheme, it is expected that the quantity of water which can be brought into the City will be nearly doubled before the end of 1926. So long as the outfall or outfalls are not finally determined, the direction and gradients of many of the sewers will remain in doubt, and it may be that some of the improvements now being carried out to the drainage system will have to be undone at some future time. The health of the City will be imperilled by any further delay on the part of the Corporation in arriving at a decision on this all-important question.

Primary Education.—Another growing new want is primary education, for which there is in the current year's budget a provision of only Rs. 24 lakhs. The children of school-going age to whom education on a compulsory basis has to be provided number about 120,000, of whom some 50,000 are now attending the schools, and an immediate large outlay is demanded for school buildings. A city can never grow greater than its citizens. An efficient electorate can never be made out of an illiterate populace. If the Corporation is desirous of adequately fulfilling its responsibilities in this respect, it will have to double the provision soon, and if it cannot do so from current revenues, would be justified in resorting to a separate education loan.

Housing Problem.—There is perhaps no question connected with Bombay more urgently in need of solution than the housing problem, so that labourers whose wages are not beyond the subsistence line may be able to live in healthy surroundings and sanitarily built houses within a reasonable distance of their daily work. Till this is done, there will be much suffering among the working classes and the principal industries on which the prosperity of the City depends will be working at a disadvantage. Government have had this object in view in all their schemes but much yet remains to be done.

The surest solution seems to be to provide on a large scale building plots for single tenement houses under a proper town planning scheme in the northern part of the City, and also in the suburb of Salsette beyond Bandra. A simpler form of town planning Act may have to be devised, and Government moved to take the initiative in Salsette. If a large number of building plots suited to the requirements and means of the lower middle classes and the labouring population are made available, and water supply and drainage arranged for, capitalists will build for profit. Co-operative Building Societies will come into existence, and many citizens of small means will build and own residences for their own use.

It is understood that Government are arranging to provide water supply to prospective town areas in Salsette in co-operation with the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It is also understood that the two Railway Companies which have their termini in Bombay have accepted the responsibility to provide rapid transit facilities by running electric trains to the suburbs. Industrial life in Bombay will be greatly quickened if, as in European cities like Brussels, the Railways carry workmen to their residences in the suburbs say up to 40 miles from their places of business in the City; at low enough fares which they can afford to pay.

Circular Electric Railway.—Another proposal which has already come before the Corporation is the construction of a circular underground electric railway about 7½ miles long, connecting the big railway stations and the principal places of business in the City. It is understood that the question is under the consideration of the Development Department of the Corporation, but that on account of the heavy outlay involved, namely, Rs. 33 lakhs per mile, especially in the conditions of an Indian city, the project is not likely to materialise for some years to come. The possibility of having to construct a tube railway for the improvement of the City's transportation facilities should, however, be steadily kept in view.

PARKS AND PARKWAYS.

The provision for parks and open spaces is far from adequate, more recreation grounds being badly needed in the crowded parts of the City. It is gratifying to notice that provision is being made for two parks in the Mahim Development Scheme. It is necessary to mark off and set apart, on a comprehensive plan of the City, lands needed for future parks and parkways, to help in the body-building and mind-clearing pastimes of the people, although the actual construction of laying out of these may be deferred till funds become available. In the interest of the health of the population it is necessary to provide parkways gradually, in as many of the busy areas as possible, to connect the existing parks and open spaces within the City. In some of the American cities, the residents interested raise subscriptions among themselves, engage engineers and architects, prepare development schemes, and submit them to the Municipal Corporation for execution.

LODGING HOUSES AND HOTELS.

I trust it will not be deemed unorthodox if consideration is urged to the necessity of providing a sufficient number of model lodging houses and hotels, especially for the middle and poor classes of the population. Usually, the accommodation should be on a non-sectarian basis but persons who have caste prejudices may be accommodated also, and charged slightly higher fees. In Glasgow the Corporation has erected modern lodging houses, both for males and females, the charge for accommodation being the equivalent of annas 6 to annas 11 per night according to the class of lodging house. It should be possible to provide in Bombay similar but cheaper accommodation suited to the means of the local travelling population.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

There are numerous other requirements of a minor character necessary to improve the amenities of life in this City, such as, the provision of public libraries and the creation of agencies to promote the special wants and interests of industries and the industrial population generally, on which the prosperity of the City so largely depends. But these and other requirements must wait till the more urgent wants enumerated above are supplied, or there is a further large improvement in the resources of the Corporation.

SCOPE FOR RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMIES.

From what has been stated, it is clear that reductions in yearly expenditure can be effected in two ways, namely, by—Retrenchment in Administrative Charges and Restricting Loan Charges.

Retrenchment in Administrative Charges.—The budgetted revenue expenditure for 1924-25 may be distributed under the following heads:—

Statutory contributions and other obligatory payments Rs. 12.17 lakhs; Expenditure in departments in which little or no savings are expected Rs. 31.38 lakhs; Expenditure in departments in which retrenchments are possible Rs. 134.54 lakhs and Loan Charges and contribution to City Improvement Trust (Development Works) Rs. 132.83 lakhs.

Under the first head come the following charges (in lakhs) which for one reason or another, are obligatory and should be excluded from the retrenchment operations:—

Statutory contribution to Hospitals 4.14; Town Duty Commission 1.38; Annual contribution to Port Trust roads 1.30; Expenditure on Provident Fund 1.00; Grants-in-aid of Public Medical Institutions 0.89; Grants to aided Educational Institutions 0.57; Contribution to Fire Insurance Fund 0.15; Pensions and gratuities 2.20 and Miscellaneous charges 0.54.

There is a proposal on foot to abolish the town duty and levy in its place a terminal tax on all goods received.

The second head comprises the following departments from which little or no savings can be expected:—

Education (the expenditure under this head will be on the increase in the near future) Rs. 24.68 lakhs; Fire Brigade 4.07 lakhs; Gardens 1.81 lakhs; License 0.57 lakhs and Museum 0.25 lakhs.

The third head comprises the expenditure in departments in which retrenchments are possible. Of a total of Rs. 134.54 lakhs, the Engineering Departments account for Rs. 62.09 lakhs and the Health Department for Rs. 55.62 lakhs.

In 1913-14 the expenditure under Engineering was Rs. 29.38 lakhs and under Health Rs. 22.40 lakhs, showing that during the past eleven years the expenditure in these two departments alone has increased from Rs. 51.78 lakhs to Rs. 117.71 lakhs, that is, by nearly Rs. 66 lakhs, or 128 per cent.

The complaint that the engineering establishments are greatly swollen seems to be partly due to the capital account works. These establishments will, it is presumed, be automatically reduced when the development projects are completed or curtailed.

For the purpose of ascertaining the scope for retrenchment, reports and statements have been obtained from all the departments of the Corporation. The heads of departments were also interviewed. If a determined effort is made, it is possible to effect retrenchment to the extent of about 10 per cent. on the yearly outlay of Rs. 134.54 lakhs referred to in paragraph 23. This will mean a saving of Rs. 12 to 15 lakhs per annum. The figures are subject to correction after the individual departments are inspected and details of working fully examined.

RESTRICTING LOAN CHARGES.

The scope for economies in ordinary revenue expenditure is thus very limited. It is the growing capital expenditure that is rapidly increasing the yearly debt and helping to swell the loan charges, and otherwise threatening to cause financial embarrassment. Every crore of loan raised means an addition of Rs. 7,78,000 (or roughly 7¾ lakhs) to the yearly expenditure under sinking fund and interest, in other words, to the loan charges. According to the budget for 1924-25 the total charges borne by the City on account of improvement and development work, including the yearly contribution to the City Improvement Trust, amount to Rs. 132.83 lakhs, or 43 per cent. of the total expenditure of the year. This huge expenditure to which the Corporation is already committed is not diminishing but growing at a rapid rate, and this is the real weak point in the financial situation.

The loan charges depend on a variety of factors, some known, others uncertain, some due to past commitments, other dependent on the future policy of the Corporation. I have spent much time and effort, and appealed to all the officers concerned for help, in building up a reliable programme of debt and loan charges for the future. But the necessary data on which a reliable forecast can be based are wanting.

The gross debt, at the beginning of the current official year, as stated in paragraph 8, stood at Rs. 14.43 crores. The further capital expenditure required to complete the works, estimates for which are included in the Budget, will be Rs. 8.42 crores. The drainage scheme is expected to cost Rs. 2½ to 4 crores more and there is the usual capital expenditure for extensions and improvements to the city services, which in normal times may amount to Rs. 40 or 50 lakhs.

On account of the uncertainties referred to, these tables are not reliable, but they give a clear indication that it is no longer safe to allow things to remain in the present uncertain position and that reliable tables should be constructed as speedily as possible. Without carefully calculated estimates and forecasts it is difficult to know where we stand. If timely measures are not taken the aggregate loan charges may soon assume embarrassing proportions. My view of the precise action to be taken under the circumstances is indicated, later, in paragraphs 52 and 53 of this report.

There are other reasons why capital expenditure should be curtailed. The current rate of interest on loans is 6 per cent. which is high compared with the rate prevailing in pre-war times. The wages of labour are much higher. On account of the unsettled conditions of the world trade, imported materials cost more. The works executed under these conditions cannot but prove expensive and, at the rate they are proceeding, the burden for permanent improvements imposed on the present generation will be excessive and oppressive.

There are also disadvantages arising from hurried execution. The works have had to be rushed without proper detailed estimates or programmes or forecasts of financial results. Some works have been started even before estimates were ready. Save in the case of Water Works, all capital expenditure is lumped together. The works are not grouped into remunerative or unremunerative undertakings. Small improvements are placed in the same category as large development schemes. As things stand, the financial forecasts, where they exist, are of a rule-of-thumb order. Till now neither estimates nor forecasts have been subjected to independent financial scrutiny before the Corporation accorded its sanction.

COMPARISON WITH LEADING CITIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A statement is attached (Appendix XV) which shows side by side revenue, expenditure, debt, etc., in certain leading cities of the United Kingdom compared with Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. As the conditions vary widely, this comparison is of value only for certain broad generalizations.

The rateable value of property in Bombay is Rs. 11.36 crores, which gives a per capita rate of Rs. 97. The corresponding figure for Glasgow is Rs. 152, for Birmingham Rs. 89 and Manchester Rs. 93. In order to make the comparison fair, in calculating the revenue expenditure per head of population for these four cities, the expenditure on water works in all cases is included and that on all other trade undertakings excluded. The revenue expenditure per head works out as follows:—

Bombay	(1923-24)	Rs. 26.44.
Glasgow	(1922-23)	Rs. 69.71
Birmingham	(1922-23)	Rs. 87.14
Manchester	(1918-19)	Rs. 71.59

The comparison will be instructive if it is made without losing sight of the broad economic fact that the per capita earning power in India is less than one-tenth of that in the United Kingdom.

The statement makes it clear that at the present time the debt and yearly capital outlay in Bombay are both approaching those of representative cities of similar size in the United Kingdom. This may be an accident but it should serve as a warning to Bombay that, the taxation for an Indian City is already abnormally high, and the time has arrived to call a halt in respect of its development schemes.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

The system of administration in the Municipality is practically the same to-day as it was when the present Municipal Act first became law in the year 1888. The Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner are both burdened with details which prevent them from giving adequate attention to the many large and important problems which crowd upon their attention. The Municipal Commissioner is now in charge of all the departments of the Corporation, excepting only the Secretarial and Educational and it is not possible for him to control the technical details of departments like Engineering or Sanitation. As regards other departments which he can control, he has little or no time to give to them on account of his multitudinous duties. There are complaints also that matters do not clear fast enough through the Corporation. The Municipal machinery has grown cumbrous through lapse of time, some of the departmental establishments not being proportioned to the work they have to get through. That the administration has gone on fairly satisfactorily in spite of these many defects is in a large measure due to the fact that Government have generally given men of exceptional ability to occupy the post of Municipal Commissioner. The system, however, is defective and must be amended if the City administration is to be run on efficient and up-to-date lines.

It is suggested that the work of the Municipality be divided more systematically into a specific number of units or departments. These units should be clearly defined for purposes of duties, responsibilities and accounts. It is provisionally suggested that the number be fixed at 20. Whatever classification may be finally agreed upon should be maintained for a long term of years, so that correct data and statistics of operation may accumulate without interruption, and through their aid, past experience might be systematically utilised as a guide to future policy.

The entire officer staff of the Municipality may, in future, be divided into two spheres or grades, viz:—

(1) Administrative and Supervisory, and
(2) Executive.

The administrative grade should consist of four officers, besides the Municipal Commissioner, namely the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, City Health Officer and the Controller of Accounts.

The Municipal Commissioner would still be the controlling officer at the head of affairs. He would attend to all the larger questions of administration and the larger wants of the City, and be responsible that the policies and intentions of the Corporation are correctly interpreted in the daily work of the administration.

The other four officers named above should be relieved of purely executive duties and entrusted with the supervision of the technical and routine administrative work in the departments assigned to them. All minor departments not coming under the control of any of the technical officers may be placed under the Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

It has been suggested that for purposes of the Municipal Act, the three technical officers mentioned above may be given the designation of Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in addition to their own, to enable the Municipal Commissioner to delegate, if need be at once, some of his authority to them.

The three supervising officers should have the privilege of forwarding to the Corporation direct representations on large questions of policy or important projects pertaining to their respective departments. Also, when the Corporation desires to obtain first-hand information from them, they should be permitted to supply the same by personal attendance or by letter.

The Controller or Financial Adviser will supervise the accounts of the Corporation, including internal audit, be responsible for appropriations, and will watch the larger financial interests of the Municipality, which do not seem to receive sufficient attention at present.

The Accounts Department will have to be strengthened by providing three Deputies to the Controller for the supervision of disbursements. These three officers should divide between them the control of the accounts of the twenty departments of the administration.

The Chief Engineer would be able to superintend the technical and administrative work in each of the following Departments: (1) Development Works, (2) Buildings and General Engineering, (3) Roads and Overbridges, (4) Drainage, (5) Water Supply, and (6) Mechanical.

No Chief Engineer can be expected to be an expert in every one of these services, although, being an Engineer, he will be familiar with most works or operations of this class. When he is required to advise on important schemes or on matters connected with, say, drainage or water supply, of which he may not have special knowledge, he should be allowed to consult experts, either in India or England, obtain their recommendation, and advice, and submit the same with his own practical suggestions for the consideration or sanction of the Corporation.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

Mr. R. P. Masani, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in his report to the Corporation on the subject of Municipal administration in England has advocated the appointment of executive committees. The Corporation has accepted the principle, but has resolved to give it only partial effect for the present. It seems to me that if we are to derive full benefit from it, the English system of executive committees should be brought into effect almost in its entirety. The head of each department may work directly under the control of an executive committee, all the ordinary work of the departments being conducted under its authority. The departmental head will also have the advice and support of the supervising officer when difficulties arise. The supervising officer may bring defects in the working of the department to the notice of Municipal Commissioner, and through him to the Corporation. With an executive committee to control, a competent officer as the head of each department, a supervising officer to guide and advise, it should be possible to maintain the work of the departments at a high level of efficiency. There will be at least more than one check to prevent stagnation or irregularities and this seems a great desideratum at present.

Of the utility of these committees there can be little doubt. Mr. Arthur Collins, F.S.A.A., Financial Adviser to the City of Birmingham and other large municipalities, and one of the foremost experts on Municipal finance, spoke of them at the annual Meeting of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, held in 1922, in these terms:—

"One does find, however, that a combination of committees, small in number of members, controlling a department with a first-class chief official, with wide powers in the matter of departmental organization and management, gives the best results when tested both by cost and product. It is a matter for the most careful consideration by each local governing body whether it would not be more advantageous to come more closely into line with commercial management of large undertakings whose affairs are directed by a small body of directors formulating policy and deputing detail to managers called to strict account for their responsibility. The more public management can absorb the practice of highly organised industrial undertakings in private management, the more likely is economical working to be secured without injury to practical co-operative results."

WARD ORGANISATION.

The work done in the several wards by the various minor officials of the several departments is not at present suitably co-ordinated. It is desirable to have in each ward a Central Ward office, where all the ward officials of all the departments could be concentrated. A system should be devised whereby all the routine work is supervised by a single ward officer on the spot. At present, there are too many departments and too great a scattering of force in each area; these are a source of loss to the municipality and inconvenience to the public.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AND EQUIPMENT.

Administrative efficiency has suffered on account of inadequate office accommodation. The Corporation offices are congested, the corridors are blocked with tables and almirahs, the inner offices are dark, and the free circulation of air impeded. The records are not properly arranged for want of room. Under present conditions it is not possible to expect the staff to do their best for their employers. The office accommodation should be extended and its equipment brought up-to-date, time saving mechanical appliances introduced wherever possible, and such work as drawing and tracing, correspondence, typing, and record keeping should be centralised. The practice of commercial business must be introduced into all departments of the Municipality and every operation in every department tested by its cost.

A system of preparation and training for officials of all grades should be introduced under the supervision of a suitable Committee or Board of Appointment created for the purpose.

Every department should be examined now and periodically at intervals in future, to see whether it is functioning properly with reference to the work for which it exists, whether its permanent duties and responsibilities are correctly defined in manuals or codes, whether those duties and responsibilities are punctually performed, whether the staff is strictly proportioned to the work to be performed, whether the necessary reports and returns are correctly prepared and punctually submitted, whether the accounts are correctly maintained, and whether its co-operation with other departments is sufficient and satisfactory. These matters will be gone into in preparing proposals for retrenchment and re-organization where necessary. At Municipal Year Book containing essential statistics, budget summary, and duties and responsibilities of the Municipal Committees and Departments would be a valuable equipment to Municipal Councillors, and will have an educative value in rousing civic consciousness among the tax-payers.

In a large and growing administration like that of the Bombay Corporation, it will be economical in the long run to employ a small staff, working directly under one of the supervising officers, to go round each department in turn, to examine its working under some well-defined rules, to see that the manuals are revised and kept up-to-date, that the returns are punctually rendered, that all the technical and routine work of the department is being performed according to the standing orders or by-laws in force, and that the officials are able to think ahead and work ahead, and give other evidences of forethought and initiative. The aim should be to make each department, as far as possible, a self-contained and self-improving unit of the administration.

ACCOUNTS REFORMS.

I am informed that, of late years, there has been some laxity in the observance of recognised financial practices and procedure on the part of the executive spending departments.

There is no Accounts Code or Manual in use. It has not been the practice to insist on the preparation of forecasts of financial results before new schemes of development are sanctioned. Beyond statements of a general character of its advantages, no one knows what income may be expected or what burden may be put upon the City rates by sanctioning any particular scheme.

Though loans are supposed to be raised for the carrying out of certain specific schemes, such schemes are not adhered to but considerable changes are made in them from time to time. Even between the time of applying to Government for sanction to borrow money, and the actual raising of the money, the list of works included in the application has been changed several times, so that the works actually constructed out of the loan vary from the original proposals. This is borne out by reference to the recent application of the Corporation to Government, dated 25th March, 1924.

The list of works included in the Loan Works Budget is changed several times in course of the year, and it is difficult, in fact almost impossible, to reconcile the Budget estimates with the actual expenditure incurred. New works not included in the original Budget are carried out during the year out of the unexpended balances of sanctioned works; original estimates are revised three or four times, and in numerous instances there are considerable differences between the first and final figures.

One of the consequences of this practice of incurring liabilities before loans have been actually raised, and debiting against moneys in hand, is that the interest and sinking fund charges are being debited to the services for which the moneys in hand were originally raised, and the services upon which the money is actually expended are being relieved of charges they ought to bear.

It is noticed that the estimates for the development works relate to the acquisition of land and road construction only, works of sewerage, drainage and water supply, which are essential features of the full development scheme, being shown separately under the respective service heads. Though for account purposes, these latter should be shown separately, it is desirable that a scheme submitted to the Corporation should show all the works consequent upon development; otherwise the true cost of the scheme will be hidden.

The capital account budget for 1924-25 does not give the full estimated cost of nor the unexpended balance on, any of the works in progress. Part cost is entered without any mention of the total cost.

It is necessary to raise the status of the Chief Accountant to that of a City Controller or Comptroller of Accounts, and vest in him the general supervision over, and responsibility for, the accounts of the Corporation and its internal audit. He should work in close association with a Finance Committee and deal with all financial questions, budgets, loans, large estimates, all fresh liabilities proposed and all financial programmes. For disciplinary purposes, he may be under the Municipal Commissioner, but he should have the privilege of making independent representations to the Corporation, whenever in his opinion sound financial practices or procedure are departed from. There should be a provision that his views on large schemes, involving heavy outlay, should be considered and specifically dealt with in the final orders of the Corporation sanctioning such schemes.

It is understood that an inventory of the Municipal property, plant, works, stores, etc., is under preparation. Until this is ready, it is not possible to say what the correct assets and liabilities of the Corporation are at any given time. Further, all revenue-yielding works should be classed as such and brought on the list of assets, and records should be maintained of revenue derived from them from year to year.

The annual Balance Sheets of Assets and Liabilities should be prepared in such a form that they may show whether the financial condition of the City is getting better or worse.

The value of machinery, tools and dead stock should be estimated and recorded once every year.

Every undertaking whose cost has to be met from loans has to be classified either as remunerative or unremunerative for purposes of accounts. At the time of its submission for sanction, this classification should be indicated, and every project should be accompanied by a forecast of financial results and a specific programme of construction, based upon the conditions prevailing at the time. When conditions alter, the estimates, forecasts and programmes should be suitably revised and the approval of the Corporation obtained to them so as to form a basis for subsequent operations. It is stated that the number of schemes is large and the establishment is unable to go into such details. That is so but that is the very reason why hurried execution should be stopped. All small works should be suitably grouped, according to area or class of service, for the purpose of drawing up financial forecasts.

A general programme for every large scheme should show the more important works contemplated and the order of their execution, so that selections might be made as funds become available from year to year.

The commercial working of municipal enterprises should be recognised. Separate accounts should be maintained for trade undertakings, such as water works and markets, and they should also be brought on the general balance sheet. Each such undertaking should have a separate balance sheet and a reserve fund from which deficits in any particular year might be met without disturbing the general revenue budget of the year. Now and again, it may be necessary, as is done in various cities in the United Kingdom, to obtain contributions from these funds to balance the revenue budget.

The prohibition in the law that the City should not make any profit from its water works should, I think, be deleted without delay. Many a City Corporation in the West makes a revenue from its public utilities, and although it may be recognised that water works should not ordinarily be a source of revenue, a binding provision does not seem to be called for. The Corporation has been spending colossal sums on this undertaking. It will have spent Rs. 5½ crores in four years by the time the Tansa Main is completed at the end of 1926. By keeping commercial accounts, they might build up a reserve fund to provide capital for future extensions and renewals, just as they have a fund at present for renewal of mains. It may be added that in the English boroughs before the War about one quarter of the annual municipal income was raised from the earnings of municipal enterprises.

The organization of the Accounts Department is in urgent need of revision to make it better subserve its ends. The exact form will be indicated later after a study of the departmental accounts and further discussion with the Chief Accountant. A Manual should be prepared first and a Code later. All detailed account books maintained in the various departments entailing duplication and sometimes triplication of accounts should be discontinued. A statistical section should be introduced in the main Accounts Department.

ACTION RECOMMENDED.

The action to be taken in regard to the matters dealt within this Report falls under he following five heads:—

(i) Retrenchment of Administrative Charges. (ii) Reduction or restriction of Loan Charges. (iii) Regularising procedure on Development Works. (iv) Reforms in Administration. (v) Reforms in Accounts.

RETRENCHMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES.

As regards retrenchment in administrative charges or the yearly revenue expenditure, I have stated that the total outlay on which cuts are possible is Rs. 134.54 lakhs, and the savings that may be exvepted will vary between Rs. 12 and 15 lakhs. Some spade work has already been done, and the work now remaining is to examine in detail each of the 20 departments of the administration and to prepare schedules and statements for retrenchment and reform one by one. When these documents are ready for any particular department it is presumed the Corporation will either approve of the scheme proposed in its entirety or ask for a modified scheme after laying down the principles they wish to see followed in its preparation. It is presumed the details will not be subjected to criticism and vote, for if they are, there will be no finality and no progress. It is for these reasons I have suggested the

(Continued on next page.)

FRENCH SITUATION.

M. CAILLAUX'S SURVEY.

M. HERRIOT'S TASK.

M. Caillaux, who has just been granted amnesty by the French Chamber, writes in the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week:

The fall of the Government of M. Poincare, shattered by the electoral verdict of May 11; the rapid disposal of M. Millerand, the President of the Republic; the complete collapse of a policy—these are the events which have just followed upon one another in my country, and on which I am asked to comment for the readers of the "Manchester Guardian."

It is revolution, say the reactionaries. But their watch is slow. There has been a revolution, if the word may be taken in the sense of a transformation of institutions without violent strains being placed upon legality; but this revolution took place between 1912 and 1914. Its effects have gone on developing until 1924. In 1924 the French nation has cried a halt. It has notified its sovereign will to see the Republic restored to the shape which is familiar to it, of a Republic of peace and reform.

Without bringing in a mass of detail which would weigh down my argument, I must explain the facts and briefly indicate the fluctuations which politics in France have undergone in the course of the last ten years.

The Nationalists have frequently remarked with justice that a new orientation in the general policy of the country dated from the arrival of M. Poincare in power in January, 1912. The change was hardly noticeable for the first year. M. Poincare, anxious to raise himself to the highest position in the State, which he had long coveted, applied himself to allaying the suspicions of the Left-wing Republicans. He partly succeeded. In any case, thanks to the support which he obtained from the Right, he succeeded in securing his election in 1913 to the supreme magistrature. Carefully avoiding too much publicity, and pursuing his designs by subterranean ways, the new head of the State was able for another year to ward off the storm which was lowering. The tempest was, however, on the point of breaking out. M. Poincare would have been obliged, if war had not come, to give way before the growing dissatisfaction of the Radicals and the Socialists, who were alarmed at the subtle turn which he was giving to home and above all to foreign policy.

During the whole period of the war patriotism induced in the politicians of the Left a reserve which they carried to the point of abnegation, and possibly to excess. They submitted to the dictatorship of the Elysee, which became in 1917 a joint dictatorship with M. Clemenceau. They submitted to the persecution and the ostracism with which some of their leaders were pursued, while their adversaries, surreptitiously pushed forward, first insinuated themselves and finally lorded it in the councils of the Government. Finally they submitted to campaigns of vilification which were to do them infinite harm.

THE BLOC NATIONAL AND THE ELECTIONS.

The politicians of the Right let their irony play upon the Radicals and Socialists, who had always inscribed "Peace" at the head of their programmes; they reproached them for failing to foresee the war and for making insufficient preparations for it, they vilified and slandered them, and gradually undermined the position of the Republicans in the country. They would not, however, have succeeded in obtaining a majority in the Chamber of Deputies if the events in Russia had not enabled them to frighten the nation by holding up the Red bogy and arousing the fear of an importation of Bolshevism; and, above all, if they had not had the assistance of a new method of voting, absurdly adjusted, which was intended to baffle, and which did baffle, the body of electors. The Chamber of 1919, the Chamber which was well called the "sky-blue" Chamber, came into existence through this concatenation of exceptional circumstances. But the circumstances were so exceptional that it was unlikely that they would be reproduced. Once bit, twice shy. Those among the reactionaries who were not wanting in foresight—there did exist a few of these rare birds—realised so well the ephemoral nature of their success that they did their very utmost to put off any fresh consultation of the electorate to the Greek Kalends. Making a pretext of the gravity of the foreign situation, of the Ruhr affair, and so on, they urged the Government during 1913 and the early months of 1924 to postpone the appeal to the country.

M. Poincare resisted the demand. No doubt its enormity alarmed him. It amounted in effect to nothing less than the overthrow of free institutions. The late Premier was too crafty a legalist to lend himself to such operations. They are not in his style. No doubt when he was at the Elysee he took certain liberties with the rules of constitutional procedure. But he never openly transgressed them. And after all, what reason was there for him to enter in 1924 upon the perilous path which was being proposed? Was he not constantly being told, and was not he himself convinced that he enjoyed immense popularity? It was possible that the electors would vote Left, but what of it? Modifying his Cabinet in advance, and introducing into it a few moderate Radicals, he was adapting himself to the movement which he half foresaw; in any case in his view, it could not possibly compromise his predominance.

THE MEANING OF THE NATIONAL VERDICT.

On May 12, he discovered the extent of his error.

For it is he who has been beaten. It is his policy which has been condemned, above all his foreign policy. In vain has he equivocated. In vain has he tried to prove that his defeat was due to the discontent aroused by the new taxation. One single fact sweeps away all these excuses; the whole of the financial policy of the Bloc National and its leaders aimed at sparing—I was going to say favouring—the agriculturists; and it is the rural population which, all over the country, voted in serried ranks for the Cartes des Gauches, and sealed the fate of Poincarism.

The members of the late majority tried to shelter themselves behind their leader. There was hardly a constituency in which the Conservative candidates did not declare in their manifestoes and their speeches that to vote against them was to vote against Poincare, against the great Lorrainer and sublime patriot. I may say that the majority added that to vote for their opponents was equivalent to voting for the writer of these lines. The country replied, clearly as could possibly be desired. What inspired its decision? The fear of war; the fear of Reaction.

It has often been remarked that the French electorate—perhaps it is the same in other countries—is much more inclined to vote against someone or something than for someone or something. The observation is quite correct, but not quite complete. In the campaigns the peasant forms his opinion not from the papers—he cares nothing for the Paris press and has not much more faith in what the local papers tell him—but from what he hears said around him. When the lord of the manor, the noble, or the rich commoner, of whose reactionary zeal in many cases royalist views he is well aware, praises a man or a policy in his absence, when he finds that the Catholic priest, who unfortunately is nine times out of ten the mouthpiece of the aristocrats, associates himself with this praise, Jacques Bonhomme has made up his mind. He votes against the man and the policy cried up by those of whom he is always suspicious.

The more the patrisans of the late regime declared themselves convinced admirers of M. Poincare, the more they praised his qualities as a statesman, his unfaltering patriotism, and so on, the more the army of the rural voters became suspicious. They are conservative in the highest sense of the word, but they hate reaction. Above all they will not hear of war, and in all that was said to them about the Ruhr occupation and about the energy of the Prime Minister and his Government they apprehened adventures which were dangerous to peace; and to peace they are more attached than ever after their horrible sufferings in the night-mare of the war.

THECONTEST WITH THE PRESIDENT.

M.Millerand was bound to be swept away by the electoral tidal wave. The moderate papers sweated blood and water to prove that he new majority was abusing its strength in claiming to cut short duration of the mandate of the President of the Republic who is nominated for seven years. They deliberately took a line which was beside the question. No doubt the Chief Magisrate should retain his office for the prescribed period. But on one condition; he must observe the constitutional law, for the inviolacy of which he is responsible. The leter and spirit of the Constitution require hat the head of the State, who is not reponsible to the Chambers, shall not intervne in politics except by appointing the sucessive Prime Ministers in conformity with th Parliamentary situation. When he was firt appointed, M. Millerand made clear his intntion to play a more active part than tis. No great importence was paid at first to his declarations. Attention was not aroused until on his own authority M. Millerad dismissed the Briand Ministry in January, 1922. But this was not a public gesture it did not become common knowledge. Public feeling was not aroused until the President came forward in widely disseminated speeches as the defender of the Bloc National and its vagaries. Burning his boat, M. Millerand went so far as to write in the "Matin" last March that he, the head of the State, followed a definite policy, and one yet more markedly of a Right wing tendency than that of M. Poincare whom he formally recommended to the country; and that if the electorate did not share his views he would understand what its verdict would involve.

No doubt M. Millerand was suddenly stricken with deafness, for on the morrow of May 11 he gave no sign of acting up to the intentions which he had announced. He shuffled. He equivocated. He tried to cling to his post. He failed to realise that, having lost the game, he would have to pay up.

"Could not the past be wiped out? some have asked. Could not the President be forgiven as soon as he promised to mix no more in party struggles? No! Because such undertakings, given at the expense of his dignity, inspired no confidence; everyone feared that he was finessing, that he would renew the tactics of his predecessor, that once the storm had passed he would apply himself, as M. Poincare had done, to undermining the majority by intrigue, and by insidiously instigated press campaigns.

"NOW WE HAVE TO SEW."

The victors of May 11, accurately interpreting the will of the country, were determined to make an end of the surreptitious introduction of a personal policy into the conduct of the State, crippling the Parliamentary order. M. Millerand has had to go. He left by the side door, not having the good taste to take the front door.

The suddenness of this evolution in our policy surprised our neighbours. Beyond the frontiers it was supposed as recently as a few weeks ago that MM. Millerand and Poincare, especially the latter, were the masters of the situation. It was a strange misjudgment of the general mentality of Frenchmen. It was carried to such a point that I remember reading in various British reviews and periodicals that my country was definitely won for Imperialism, towards which it had an innate tendency; that, if the truth were told, a Liberal policy at home and a policy of peace and conciliation abroad had never been more than passing phenomena in her history.

This is the very reverse of the truth. It is true that adventurers—one of them, at least, a man of genius—twice during the past century stole the supreme power. Others attempted to take it by assault. But those who succeeded only did so by the appeal to force. Those who had not that resort failed lamentably. Every time the people of France has been enabled freely to caste its vote it has rebelled against despotism and the spirit of military adventure. Nationalists and Caesareans—they are one and the same thing—have found no support except in Paris, and the Paris not of the suburbs but of the boulevards. It is the Paris of the boulevards, the Paris represented by the great dailies, which deludes our friends abroad. It hides from them the real France, in which I could not too strongly urge those journaists and writers and diplomats to stroll about who are curious to make the acquaintance of my country. If they will not resign themselves to serious visits into the country, I must advise them to use great caution in their appreciations and prognostications.

A word or two to sum up the situation. The Republic is restored. The new President, who is a firm Republican, will have to conform, and no doubt will conform, to the rules and the traditions which have always been observed, with one exception, by all his predecessors, commencing with M. Loubet and M. Fallieres. The head of the State has a mandate to reign, not to govern.

For four years at least, probably much longer, the Government will be in the hands of the parties of the Left, of which M. Herriot, their unchallenged leader by virtue of his eminent qualities, his responsible character, his democratic sentiments, and a Europeanism completing and broadening his patriotism, deserves the entire confidence.

Only, let him be on his guard! The task of clearance was indispensable: but it was the easiest of his tasks. It will be harder work to construct.

"Well cut, my son. Now we have to sew", said Catherine de Medicis to Henry III. when, by proceedings hardly to be recommended, he had got rid of one of those Lorraine princes who, to serve their evil ambitions at the expense of their country, had gathered in their ranks all the fanatics and all the Nationalists of their epoch.

To-day, once more, "we have to sew", dogged once more by Lorraine princes.

WOES OF "MENIALS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give a corner of your valued journal to propagate the idea of the Menials' Conference which is to be held shortly in Bombay under the auspices of the Central Labour Board?

Mother India is a land of illiterate masses who cannot help themselves, but require to be guided by their more fortunate brethren. They toil all the days of their life without knowing anything like the elementary comforts of life. The whole outlook of their life is dark and never does a bright ray of hope penetrate it. From their boyhood they undertake the drudgery of life till they reach their grave. They enjoy neither physical nor mental comfort. Thrust into the worries of life while in their teens, all the joy of boyhood disappears giving place to the unmentionable miseries of life. Year in and year out they drag along the same miserable path like dumb creatures without grumbling. Indeed, their lot is no better than that of dumb animals.

To this must be added the heartlessness of some masters who consider themselves to be slave-owners and consider the menials to be their slaves. Never does the idea that the menial is a human being enter the mind of such hard masters. They exact from their servants' work to the last drop of blood. These menials have no regular holidays. It all depends on the whims of their masters. If the master takes it into his head to work on a holiday, his servant is ordered to be present, never caring even whether the holiday has any religious significance for his servant.

Add to this want of holidays the meagre pittance offered by the master, which in these very hard times scarcely permits the body and soul to be kept together. Born in misery, he passes his own life in misery and bequeaths this life of woe and want to the next generation, which for want of facilities for growth, degenerates physically and mentally. Generations after generations are born to lead the same life of woe and want with no relief in sight but sure degradation. These menials who find it so difficult to fill their stomachs can save nothing with which to equip the minds of their children. So these innocent children grow up in darkness destined to lead the same life as their fathers.

In India owing to the rigours of the climate and to poverty, people grow old much earlier than in other countries. So when old age stares them in the face they find themselves unprepared to undergo the ordeal. How is the man to bear the infirmities of life together with the pangs of hunger? This miserable state of an old man cannot be described, but must be left to the imagination of the reader. Some may say that it is due to the short-sightedness of the man. He ought to have made a provision for old age during the time of youth. But as we have seen above the poor menials' wages are so meagre as not to allow them the opportunity for satisfying even the elementary comforts of life. The question of saving does not arise at all. What is he to save when he has nothing to spare? If he were to do so he would merely seek an early grave through starvation. The remedy to this lies in the creating of a provident fund by the master or in granting a pension.

The sufferings of these menials may therefore be summed up as meagre pay, ill-treatment, no holidays, neither provident fund nor pension. In order to do away with these sufferings, it is necessary to organise them and for that very purpose is the proposed Menials' Conference to be convened.—Yours, etc.

B. R. BOMANJI.

Bombay, July 15.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

(Continued from preivous page).

appointment of a strong committee or sub-committee of members in whom the Corporation has confidence and to whom the decision of details might be left. The committee need not have a statutory basis. It may consist of two or three members of the Corporation and two high officers of the Municipality, preferably the Deputy Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Accountant, and as they will have responsible duties to discharge, they may all be paid a suitable fee for attendance.

A staff of two or three officers will be required to assist in the detailed examination of the departments and the preparation of alternative schedules and statements. The necessary expenditure on such staff should not be stinted because the actual cost involved will be small compared with the savings likely to accrue, and the many advantages of a prompt and through examination.

As regards the time required, it may be assumed that, with the aid of the committee and staff asked for, proposals for both retrenchment and reform can be matured in from six to eight months time. If the Corporation does not desire to go beyond retrenchment proposals, it may be possible to complete them in about four months time.

RESTRICTING LOAN CHANGES.

As stated in paragraph 25, the loan charges are already high and they are growing. It is now a case not of retrenchment but of preventing further rapid increase. The forecasts will show what it may mean to the taxpayer if a cautious programme is not followed in future. The steps necessary to restrict loan charges are—

(1) To stop or postpone all works that are not urgent or by stopping which the Corporation will not incur any large losses. (2) To complete or revise estimates and plans for all capital account works which are not already prepared in sufficient detail. (3) To prepare financial forecasts for each scheme showing the returns, if any, expected or savings in maintenance expenditure likely to accure. (4) To prepare a programme of capital expenditure and forecasts of financial results for all capital account works for at least five years in advance. The programme may be altered, if necessary, at budget time once a year, but all sanctions should be in consonance with that programme. No deviations should be permitted in the interval between the yearly revisions without sufficient justification.

It is understood that it might take about six months to do this. In preparing the statements it is suggested that the procedure indicated under the section "Accounts Reforms" be observed. It is also desirable that the Corporation should lay down suitable limits as regards debt and yearly loan charges so that future capital expenditure and financial transactions may be regulated accordingly. Some latitude may be allowed in the case of remunerative undertakings, but expenditure incurred for non-profit making purposes should, for the next few years at least, be rigidly controlled.

In the case of every scheme involving capital outlay, the estimates should be checked by independent experts and reviewed by the Accounts Department.

REGULARISING EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT WORKS.

The work of regularising capital expenditure, where it is not already done, forms part of the measures needed to restrict loan charges. In regard to this, the Corporation has to make up its mind quickly and without hesitation. In the recent past, estimates for development schemes have been sanctioned on exceedingly slender data and excesses amounting to many lakhs have been lightly passed over. Several cases have come to notice in which the usual administrative and financial procedure has been ignored. This state of things is unsafe. The freedom and haste with which lakhs and crores are handled, all, doubtless with the best of intentions, deprive the Corporation of the necessary safeguards against waste and extravagance.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND ACCOUNTS REFORMS.

These two classes of reforms are already dealt with in full detail in two separate sections under the respective heads. Their adoption is recommended if the Corporation is desirous of over-hauling the municipal administration in respect of both framework and functions, and of bringing it more up-to-date in point of efficiency and economy. The suggestions might be modified after discussion, but if any one or more of the recommendations are not adopted, provision will have to be made by alternative measures to combat the defects or evils which they are intended to remedy.

In all these five cases, the first step will be to prepare drafts proposals for approval and the second, to give effect to them when sanctioned. In what manner and by what agency or agencies these two stages should be attended to, in each case, has to be determined in the course of the preliminary decisions on these proposals. There are certain measures in regard to which the Corporation is the final authority. There are some in respect of which Government will have to be approached. There will be others, again, which can be speedily put into effect by the Municipal Commissioner and the executive staff. There will be many details which may be dealt with by the Retrenchment Committee. It would be an advantage if the Corporation decides on the general administrative and financial reforms here advocated, before retrenchment work is actually taken in hand. The extent to which re-organisation can be attempted in individual departments will depend on the decisions on these larger issues. If the reforms mentioned, or others of equal efficacy in their place, are given effect to, there is every prospect of the City administration being speedily raised to a high standard of efficiency.

Whatever the defects of particular measures may be, there can be no doubt that the development schemes as a whole will prove of incalculable value to the City. They have already brought many much-needed conveniences to the public. Trunk avenues, which were long in demand, have been constructed, straggling roads have been straightened and widened, congested areas opened up, and many miles of bituminous roads put down. Land is being reclaimed from marshy areas and from the sea. The harbour is being improved, docking facilities are constantly undergoing extension. The housing of industrial labourers has received attention and new extensions are being planned for residential buildings. Several new fire stations and markets have been added. The water supply will soon be doubled. These measures cannot fail to bring increased revenues to the Corporation, help to promote trade and raise Bombay nearer to the standard of European cities in all that is best in modern Municipal life. On the whole, the City has special reason to be grateful for the forward move taken by Government from time to time.

If the resources and the financial position of the City are considered with reference to its capital commitments there may be grounds for doubting whether the works actually carried out are precisely what the City needed most. Had the development schemes been sanctioned after a close public enquiry, at which the views of the leading citizens had been elicited, there is no doubt that greater consideration would have been bestowed on some of the problems to which the public seem to attach special attention. There is need, if not of a statutory body, at least of an annual convention at which the representatives of the people and the Government and the public agencies engaged in the development operations might meet and exchange views, and discuss and settle future programmes of development. Such a convention would act as a clearing house for ideas and remove some of the difficulties in the way of development itself, due to misapprehension of the intentions of Government and the Municipality in the minds of the public.

Another correct thing to do would be to issue a statement of the assets and liabilities created by all the development activities from year to year, no matter by what agencies; the undertakings classed as remunerative and their future money value to the City being as far as possible clearly distinguished. I have already advocated this in the case of properties and works directly owned by the Corporation.

Bombay is the gate-way of India and more than one-third of the trade of the country passes through its portals. Although the City is an all-India asset, almost the whole of the cost of the development, with the exception of the harbour and railways, is borne by the City. We have seen that the yearly recurring charges for capital expenditure has reached startling proportions. These charges have to be paid both by the rich and the poor; every citizen has to pay his share whether he knows it or not. The cost of living in Bombay is high. It is felt to be so even by those accustomed to the higher European standard of living. The high cost of living is due to high rents and dear food, both brought on partly at least by past policies, however well-intentioned, and by the high cost of Municipal Government.

The City's greatest need is cheap housing. There is something artificial in Bombay life when we find that house rents in parts of the City are quite double what they are in corresponding districts of the City of London.

In view of the shifting of part of the trade towards the Sewri area, the Island of Bombay would, within itself, be able to accommodate to larger population, especially towards the northern part, were the low-lying areas properly drained, and a sufficient number of cross roads, running west to east, provided.

To my mind, the most satisfactory solution of the housing problem would be found in the speedy development of the suburbs and in bringing rapid transit facilities into existence between the suburbs and the centres of business within the City.

The conditions in Bombay are somewhat similar to those of New York City, whose island situation prevents its population from settling round industrial and business centres. There, rapid transit is regarded as the only hope of keeping rents down. The London County Council also came to recognise long ago that the only effective remedy against over-crowding was to provide improved transit service which would permit more of the working men to reside in the suburbs. The present position in Bombay requires remedies of a like character, and they can be provided only if Government decide on a more intensive effort in favour of suburban growth. Suburban traffic is expensive, and funds should come from somewhere to subsidise it, either from the Government, the Corporation, or business interests or from all of them, in order that the railways might be able to carry work people and officials to and from their places of business at low enough fares which they can afford to pay.

SLIPS ON S. I. RY.

(Associated Press.)

TRICHINOPOLY, July 16.

Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly, South Indian Railway, wires:—

Due to slips between Aryankavu and Tenmalai, booking of all descriptions of traffic to stations south of Shencottah has been stopped until further advice.

REVENUE REVISION SETTLEMENT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Government have decided that in future Revision Settlements a vernacular version of the Settlement Report, showing the arguments used and the reasons brought forward in support of the proposals, shall be published in order that landowners and cultivators, who are not conversant with English and who are affected by the revision, shall have every opportunity to bring forward any objections they may wish to make before the settlement is introduced."

DR. ARUNDALE AND INDIA'S VOICE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really refreshing to find you giving some attention to things which were beneath contempt to you a short while ago. Anything connected with Mrs. Besant or her work was not worth mentioning; later, ridicule and contumely took the place of sheer indifference and neglect. For instance, when the National Conference was first mooted at Simla in 1922 you considered it Mrs. Besant's chimera; when the first National Conference met in Delhi in February, 1923, you were pleased to dub it "a spent rocket." You never took notice of the considerable literature issued by the General Secretary culminating in "the work of the Indian Legislatures" and in reviewing the last-named you had been prone to damn it with faint praise; when the Conference met a second time in February this year again at Delhi you were pleased to describe it as Mrs. Besant's "puppet-show" (the puppets including men like Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya among others). Since then the National Conference and the National Convention which are doing steady, persistent work have merited an occasional gibe or jeer from you.

It was therefore an agreeable surprise to a constant reader like myself to find a diluted form of the spirit of banter while criticising in your issue of July 14th, Dr. Arundale's address at a Social of the Santa Cruz Convention Club given in order to wish him bon voyage. In the first place I need not assure you that Dr. Arundale is the last man to indulge in gibes as any one or any thing and as one of those present at the Social I fail to understand how his reference to "Mr. Gandhi's charka" can be taken as a gibe. The only thing about it that he said was that the cult of the charka would be a long and circuitous way for attaining Swaraj. Dr. Arundale is not here to answer your queries regarding the Convention and the Conventionists, but the preliminary hard work leading up to the National Convention of April, 1924, has been sufficiently long and open before the public to excuse ignorance from even the "Chronicle." So far as one can remember the Convention has not yet "patented" any "frame work" or formulated any scheme; that is yet to be; and for that seven different Committees have been formed and are labouring for the collection of data on which such a frame-work or scheme would be determined in its next session. Your criticism, therefore, is wide of the mark. Convention Clubs like ours at Santa Cruz have been called into existence for the threshing out of the many and intricate questions connected with the most difficult question of Constitution-making involving study, research, discussion and exchange of notes. These Clubs and the Convention Committees extend a most cordial welcome to all interested in the question of a speedy realisation of Self-Government to contribute their mite to one or more of the many complex aspects of Dominion Home Rule. I need not assure you that many prominent thinkers and politicals have been invited and have accepted to write memoranda, for one or other of the Committees and more than a dozen such have found publication and have been circulated amongst the members of the Convention.

You complain about non-Conventionists not having been consulted with regard to the small memorandum prepared and submitted to the India Office by the Convention Deputation embodying the demand for Dominion Home Rule or Swaraj about which I do not think there are two opinions in the country. Judging from Press comments one can see that the memoranda has been well-received on the whole and Sir Sankaran Nair's note of warning with regard to the reservation of the Army has been well-provided for in the clause defined in such qualified reservations in the memorandum. The Deputation knows that in this demand it carries with it the moral support of the country, but the detailed scheme for the new Constitution is yet to follow and I believe your questions are out of place to-day.

The Deputation is a Convention Deputation and the Convention consists of elected members drawn from all Legislatures both Central and Provincial and a few co-opted members. Individuals from all parties have a place on it and it would be incorrect to say that the people are not consulted or invited and it would not be the fault of the Conventionists if personal or party prejudices bar the path of patriotic endeavour.

Your persistent claim in the course of these four long years that Non-co-operation was the only way to obtaining Swaraj within an year having failed, can you not excuse Dr. Arundale now to claim that the National Convention was "the only way"?—Yours, etc.

MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.

Santa Cruz, July 15.

RENT ACT

KARACHI'S PLEA FOR EXTENSION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 16.

Tenants in Karachi are holding largely attended mass meetings calling upon Government to extend the period of the Rent Act which expires at the end of August next. Communities like the Goan, Christian, Jew, Sikh and Amil are holding their communal meetings on a large scale. They have passed resolutions to the effect that if the Act is repealed at this juncture, the position of the tenants would be very precarious and pitiable. They urge that congestion has not been removed and housing societies have not yet built houses. The repeal would mean a calamity for them. Some landlords have shown sympathy towards the movement. A big landlord presided at a public meeting of the tenants and another landlord presided over a similar meeting of the Goan community. Opposition is shown by speculators in lands and buildings.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Council Entry.

After the closing of the session of the A. I. C. C. Pandit Motilalji went to Rajkot for a domestic visit and halted at Ahmedabad on his way to Bombay. We met during the halt. In the course of our discussion I happened to say that it would be disastrous if the Swarajists retired from the councils at this stage. He immediately reminded me of my previous writing that if I could convince the Swarajists I would ask them to withdraw. I said I saw no contradiction between the two. The one statement is permanent and based upon principle, the other is applicable to the immediate present only and is based on expedience. There is no doubt that the Swarajists have created a stir in the Government circles. There is no doubt too that any withdrawal at the present moment will be misunderstood as a rout and weakness. As a matter of fact, so far as the A. I. C. C. is concerned the Swarajist position has been never so strong as it is now. They are entitled to claim a moral victory. Believing as they do in giving battle to the Government in the Assembly and the councils, they have no reason whatsoever for withdrawing from the legislative bodies at the present moment. Their withdrawal at this juncture can only add to the present depression in the country and strengthen the hands of a government which wants to give nothing to justice and which yields gracelessly and reluctantly to pressure.

The only opportune time for the Swarajists to come out will be when we the whole-hoggers have become active workers of our own programme, which we consider to be the only one that can bring us Swaraj, and shown progressive success, or when the Swarajists are by bitter experience convinced that the councils can only give condiments but no bread, and that therefore they should give their whole time and attention to the constructive programme.

The key to the situation lies in the hands of us 'whole-hoggers.' We claim that the masses are behind us. I at least feel so. If they are, we must show it by results—not by merely securing a majority at the Congress but by showing substantial work. All the No-changers in all the provinces cannot show adequate results. The fault is probably not theirs. We like the programme, but we have not evolved the capacity for working it. But if that be the true diagnosis, we must now work, for work not words will give us the capacity. Then and not till then, when we have shown substantial results, will the Swarajists of their own accord come away from the councils.

There is, in my opinion, no room for a centre party. A centre party is a party of vacillation. It floats with the tide, whereas the time has come for us all to decide one way or the other. Those who believe in the councils must remain in or being out enter them or organise work for them. It will be disastrous for them and for the country if, in spite of their belief in the councils, they retired from them for fear of public opinion. No one who wants Swaraj can dare idle away his or her time.

My Position.

I would like to retain my hold on the Congress not by a fictitious or manufactured majority—not merely because my withdrawal is likely to create disorganisation and depression. Even that must be faced if I cannot make my programme acceptable. Enervation is bound to be followed by rejuvenation. The Congress had become a reality in 1920—21. There is fear of its becoming an unreality worse than before 1920. In 1920 there was no organised dishonesty. Then there was no limitation of delegates, no obligation upon Congressmen to do any continuous work and no purse. Now we have a limitation to the number of delegates ,resolutions are almost all addressed to them and we have even now a purse such as the Congress never possessed at any time before 1920.

The natural result must therefore be dishonesty if we are not incessantly watchful. Swarajists tell me that the No-changers have dishonestly worked the constitution and the latter pay the same compliment to the former. I do not know the truth. But I do know that it bodes ill for Swaraj, if we cannot or do not work the Congress constitution with the utmost honesty.

I would like the Congress to become progressively popular. I would therefore man it with mercantile, artisan and agricultural classes. I would therefore also keep all the boycotts intact and have on the executive only those who fully carry them out in their own persons. Those who cannot but still believe in them can help those who do carry them out but who are inexperienced in the management of institutions or who are not known to the public as workers. It should be the privilege of educated classes to be behind and push into public life those who have hitherto kept aloof.

In an organiation thus conceived, privileged classes have no place on the executive. They can all be in the annual deliberative assembly. Pandit Motilalji suggests a small standing deliberative assembly. I should not mind it. It would perhaps be an advantage to have such a body with all the powers of the Congress. There is no doubt that the constitution requires some drastic changes. We must secure efficiency and swiftness. And these cannot be secured even under a perfect constitution, if we who have to work it are not honest or do not want efficiency and swiftness.

Charkha at 86.

Boro Dada sends the following encouraging letter:

"We Bengalis are addicted to abstract reasoning more than any other people of India. A man who has got ordinary common sense goes directly to his work if he thinks it to be the only way of salvation under the existing circumstances, but a man of abstract logic, if he sees before him any work that he has to perform for the general good, he calls to his aid a host of 'ifs and buts' to serve as loop-hole for escaping from any little sacrifice, which may be required of him to successfully carry out the task which he undertakes to perform. We seem to argue, 'If such honourable men as A and B who are engaged in the great work of writing which require the exercise of brain rather than hand, were to spend their valuable time in plying the charkha, like the old women of past generations, instead of pen and tongue, they would be rendered quite unfit for leadership.' A man of common sense can at once see that if a man holding the high position of a leader, spin the charkha only half an hour a day, his pen and tongue would be entirely free to preach and write with a great deal more convincing efficacy about the message of the charkha for the masses."

His Secretary who encloses the letter says,

"BoroDada is fully convinced about the khaddar movement. His faith in the charkha is stronger than ever, and he believes that this will bring about the economic salvation of India which she sorely needs. He says that it is a superstition with us that men should not spin, as if it is the sole monopoly of old women. In order to remove this superstition he has ordered a charkha for himself, and he will try whether he can spin with his own hands. You will be surprised to know how keenly he is watching the present movement even at the ripe age of 86"

A Deserved Rebuke.

The Punjab Government have administered the public a deserved rebuke in its communique intimating its intention of prosecuting those Hindu and Mussalman sheets which ply their calling of abusing rival religions. Here is the *communique*:

"The Punjab Government has for some time had under notice the fact that certain newspapers, both Hindu and Muhammadan, published in the province have been issuing abusive and inflammatory matter regarding each other and the religious which their rivals represent. The government has anxiously watched the course of this campaign in the hope that the scurrility and in some cases unfortunately the obscenity with which it has been conducted would disgust all respectable members of both communities and that the papers in question would find that their articles held no appeal for any section of the public. This hope has, however, unforunately not been realized, and Government has now been compelled to start criminal proceedings against two of the offending newspapers. Government relies on the good sense of the leaders of both communities to assist it by all means in their power in suppressing these most objectionable expressions of religious animosity, which constitute a grave menace to the existence of good relations between the two great communities."

It must be regretfully confessed that the public could have stopped these sheets if they had actively worked against them. It is to be even now hoped that the publishers of these sheets will apologise for their irreligious behaviour and stop their publications.

Posts under Swaraj.

Mr. Ali Hassan of Patna takes exception to my suggestion that Swaraj service should be filled on the sole ground of merit and not according to communal proportion. He cites the general statement that most of the best posts are to-day monopolised by the Hindus. I have not the statistics before me so as to enable me to test the proposition. But my opinion would remain unaffected even if the proposition was proved. The existing Government whose chief concern is about its own stability ensures its safety by conciliating the most clamant party. We can deduce nothing from the state of affairs found under it. The only way of doing justice is to grant special facilities to educationally backward communities for receiving education. It is the duty of the state to level up those of its citizens who may be backward and it is equally its duty to make efficiency and character the only test in the matter of making appointments. The greatest impartiality should certainly be ensured in making them, but there can be no hard and fast rule as to communal percentages in the matter.

Who are Hindus?

In this connection Mr. Ali Hassan makes this curious statement. He says, "The Hindus of to-day practically mean Brahmans and Kayasths. They have no right whatever to secure advantages by the inclusion of untouchables amongst them while they are not prepared to treat them equally. The lower caste people and untouchables are quite distinct bodies altogether and they ought to be treated better. The Hindus and Muslims both should be considerate to them as well as to other minorities." I would not have noticed this statement but for my knowledge that such belief is held by many Mussalmans. The writer of course goes step further than most and would regard all lower class Hindus as distinct from Hindus. This is a dangerous belief for a Mussalman to hold because it seeks to decide who are Hindus and who are not. Now 'Brahmans and Kayasths'—not Kshatriyas—are, according to the writer, the only Hindus. Then the Hindus are in a hopeless minority. As a matter of fact nobody can decide for another what he is. The untouchables have decided for themselves what they are. I have not yet met an untouchable who has not claimed to be a Hindu. Naturally I exclude converts.

Who is superior as Administrator?

The writer further says that since I have admitted that Mussalmans are better than Hindus as administrators, there should be no difficulty in my agreeing to an equal proportion of Mussalmans receiving administrative posts. I have not made any such admission. He has a post-card from me in which a 'not' has been inadvertently omitted. I informed him of the omission as soon as I saw the postcard printed in a newspaper. Mussalmans are superior to Hindus in several matters but I have never considered them to be superior as administrators. I would like to be able to give the palm to them in everything. Then there would be no cause for quarrels and jealousies. Jealousies arise as a rule between equals in the same game. Lawyers have been known to be jealous of one another but I have not known them to be jealous say of doctors in their profession. But supposing that Mussalmans make as a matter of fact superior administrators, they should have no difficulty in an impartial and open competition in securing not merely fifty per cent. but cent. per cent. of posts and I should not shed a single tear over the discomfiture of the Hindus. I have already informed Maulana Shaukat Ali that when I become the first President of the Indian Republic or some such thing, I propose to appoint him as the first Commander-in-chief and his brother as the Minister of Education. That bribery probably accounts for our friendship but let the Mussalmans beware lest they draw the inference that I regard Mussalmans as a rule superior to the others as soldiers and educationists. My own opinion is that, on the whole, we are all about equal and under fair auspices we can, if we make the effort, beat one another in open competition.

A Correcion

With reference to my note in *Young India* giving the information that the Rewa State had a law similar to that of Bhopal, a correspondent writes:

"No order is in force in the Rewa state prohibiting the conversion of a Hindu to Mahomedanism nor is there any punishment prescribed for the convert or for the agent bringing about the conversion.

It is, however, true that before a Hindu can be converted to Islam he must obtain the Durbar's sanction. Any person infringing the order renders himself liable to prosecution and punishment in the ordinary course for disobeying the order. This order is meant to exercise a salutary check on conversion where the main end in view is some pecuniary gain, prostitution or other illegal object.

The order also enables the state to keep figures regarding conversion up to date. This order cannot be taken to prohibit or otherwise affect bonafide conversion from Hinduism to Islam."

I am glad to be able to publish the correction which my correspondent assures me is authentic. It does seem to me however that the condition of prior consent of the Durbar is more than a salutary check. Why should an adult of full understanding be obliged to obtain consent? Who will determine the bonafides of such conversion? To a Hindu all conversion to another faith must appear a fall and therefore he must approach every case of conversion with a bias against it I would therefore respectfully suggest to the Durbar to remove the clause about consent. Registration of conversions will be sufficient insurance against bogus conversions. It would be interesting to know how the law as it is has worked in the State. All Hindu states will best guard Hinduism by becoming themselves model States and removing abuses that have crept into Hinduism. What I would like to see in the Rewa State is a law against untouchability. No external safeguards can posibly keep alive a system that is dying of internal corruption.

False Pride?

I understand that the Khadi Board which is employing a large number of young men for the Khadi work is finding it difficult to get the right kind of men to give their whole time to the work. They want to earn their livelihood by other means. In my opinion this disinclination to accept payment for work is not a healthy sign. We want an army of whole-time workers. In a poor country like India, it is not possible to get such workers without pay. I see not only no shame, but I see credit in accepting pay for national work honestly and well done. We shall have to engage many paid whole-time workers when Swaraj is established. Shall we then feel less pride in belonging to the Swaraj service than Englishmen do in belonging to the Indian Civil Service? How much more justification is there now when no one can be guaranteed absolute permanence, much less pension? Is it not also a grim irony that when lawyers are said to have gone back to practice for want of maintenance, the Khadi Board is hard put to it to find suitable paid workers?

There is another matter also that needs attention. When a person volunteers his service for national work, whether with or without pay, he undertakes to come under all the discipline of an ordinary employee. If anything, the discipline is stricter in the case of a volunteer. He may not therefore absent himself without leave. He may not even invite imprisonment except under permission. Civil disobedience has to be civil in more senses than one. There can be no bravado, no impetuousness about it. It has to be an ordered, well thought out, humble offering.

Ladies to the Rescue.

Shrimati Hemprova Mazumdar a member of the A. I. C. C. has left this note for me:

"I think unless the ladies of our country take special charge of spinning, the movement cannot be successful. So I pray that special appeal to all the members of A. I. C. C. be made to take special care for the training of women for spinning."

I heartily endorse the remark and would like to add that many more things are impossible without the help of the women of India. The only question is 'who shall do it and how?' Many sisters are doing the work but many more are necessary. There should be whole-time women workers as there are men. Some I know there are in the field but they are all too few. I invite the fair writer to make the commencement herself. She can do so by setting apart a time specially for spinning herself and mastering the science by carding, testing cottons, understanding the counts, testing their strength etc. She can begin too with her neighbours by interesting them in the national occupation and she will find that the circle will widen. I would certainly appeal to husbands to let their wives organise the work. The case of Bengal is perhaps the most difficult because the ladies whether Hindu or Mussalman observe the purdah. I promise that who ever commences the work with faith and earnestness will find it most interesting and from a national standpoint most profitable.

Bakr-id.

This festival is at all times a time of anxiety for both Hindus and Mussalmans. It should not be if we have toleration and respect for one another. Why should Hindus interfere with Mussalmans who believe in animal sacrifice and who therefore offer even cows in sacrifice? Similarly why should Mussalmans sacrifice the cow or perform the sacrifice in a manner purposely to offend Hindu susceptibility? Why should not Mussalmans repeat the noble performance of 1921 when they for the sake of respecting their Hindu neighbours' sentiments took it upon their heads to save the cow and actually succeeded in saving hundreds as Hindus themselves acknowledged. Surely on that festival day Mussalmans should specially exert themselves to cultivate affectionate feelings towards Hindus and the latter should respect the former's rites and ceremonies even though they may be repugnant to them. the Hindus, just as they expect the Mussalmans to respect their idol worship even though it is repugnant to their feelings. God will hold each one of us responsible for his own actions not for his neighbour's.

Barabanki Again.

I have received two illuminating letters about my note on Barabanki one from a Mussalman and the other from a Hindu. Though they are written independently of one another, they agree on facts which they both deal with. There are a few new facts in each. Both seem to give an impartial version. I suppress the letters because their publication can do no good. The facts disclosed do no credit to anybody except the writers. One thing however is quite clear that the capture of the municipality has been an apple of discord between the Hindus and the Mussalmans of the place. Apart even from non-cooperation, it seems to me to be absolutely clear that where there is no heart-unity between the two communities, non-cooperators whether Hindu or Mussalman should refrain from entering municipal or district boards. Even where one party is eager to enter, the other should refrain. Before the unseemly squabble in the municipality, both the communities were, it is stated, living in perfect harmony. Now because of municipal contest, there is tension not only among the rivals in the municipality, but it is has permeated the whole town. I do hope that Barabanki will retrieve its once fair name by reverting to the old cordiality.

A Repudiation.

With reference to the reported interview with the Tiya priest Shri Narayana Guruswami I gladly publish the following letter from Mr. Narayanan:

"I was very much pained to see your note in 'Young India' regarding the views of His Holiness Shri Narayana Guru Swami on the present methods of Satyagraha at Vaikom. A few days before that I happened to see the Swamiji with whom I had a fairly long conversation over the Vaikom struggle. The Swamiji himself told me at the outset that one Mr. Kesavan who had a talk with him some time back in a railway train has misrepresented him to the public by publishing an unauthorised account of the so-called interview in the vernacular press. First of all Swamiji is not in the habit of granting interview to press representatives. But he freely expresses his opinions to whomso-ever he talks with on any subject. Very recently Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari also had a free talk with the Swamiji on the Vaikom affairs; and it is said that the Swamiji expressed himself in unmistakable terms his approval of the present methods of Satyagrah at Vaikom.

What the Swamiji says is this. It is true that he spoke in favour of entering temples and sitting with others to dine because he has always been an advocate of temple entry and interdining. But he lays great stress on non-violence. He says that even advancing into the prohibited area in the absence of barricades is an act of violence, because the prohibite board at the boundary line carrying the Government order itself is equivalent to a barricade of policemen who simply repeat the same order as the volunteers advance. He is of opinion that so long as the prohibitory board is there, the volunteers should remain at the boundary line praying God to give courage to the oppositionists to change their mind and cause the removal of the board. He might have told Mr. Kesavan that if the volunteers may advance into the prohibitory area, disobeying the Government order put up in the prohibitory board, they may as well scale the barricades and advance. This, the Swamiji says, might have been misunderstood by Mr. Kesavan. He drew my special attention to the fact that the volunteers must be of exemplary character, and that they must not even show signs of distemper at the greatest provocation. The Swamiji also expressed the view that the proposed procession on foot of 500 caste Hindus from Vaikom to Trivandram will produce a great moral effect on all concerned. Lastly he wished all success to the movement saying that, if carried on in the same strain as at present, success is not far off."

After the foregoing was prepared I received the following authoritative letter:

"The report of the interview K. P. Kesavan had with me in the railway train, published in the Desabhimani, seems to have been prepared without correctly understanding my meaning. That report was not shown to me before publication nor did I see it soon after it was published. The removal of untouchability is quite essential for the attainment of social harmony. I have no objection whatsoever to the Satyagraha movement started by Mahatma Gandhi to fight this evil nor to the cooperation of people in that movement. Any method of work that may be adopted for eradicating the evil of untouchability must be strictly non-violat."

Half a Dozen and Six.

My remarks on the unreadable pamphlet on the Prophet and on the scurrilous sheet *Shaitan* have brought me a sheaf of letters from Arya-Samajists who whilst admitting the force and truth of my remarks say that some Mussalman sheets are no better and that they began the abuse and the Arya-Samajists followed by way of retaliation. The writers have sent me some of these sheets. I have suffered the pain of going through a few of the extracts. The language in some parts is simply revolting. I cannot disfigure these pages by reproducing it. I have also been favoured with a life by a Mussalman of Swami Dayanand. I am sorry to say it is largely a distortion of the great reformer. Nothing that he did has escaped the author's venom. One of my correspondents complains bitterly that my remarks have emboldened the Mussalman speakers and writers to become more abusive than before towards the Arya Samaj and the Samajists. One of them sends me an account of a recently held Lahore meeting where unmentionable abuse was heaped upon the Samaj. Needless to say such writings and speeches can have no sympathy from me. In spite of the opinion I have expressed, claim to be one of the many humble admirers of the founder of the Samaj. He pointed out the many abuses that were corrupting Hindu society. He inculcated a taste for Sanskrit learning. He challenged superstitious beliefs. By the chastity of his own life he raised the tone of the society in which he lived. He taught fearlessness and he gave a new hope to many a despairing youth. Nor am I oblivious of his many services to the national cause. The Samaj has supplied it with many true and self-sacrificing workers. It has encouraged female education among Hindu girls as perhaps no other Hindu institution save the Brahma Samaj has done. Ignorant critics have not hesitated to insinuate that my remarks about Shraddhanandji were due to his criticism of me. But the insinuation does not prevent me from re-acknowledging the pioneer work done by him in Gurukul. Whilst therefore I am unable to withdraw a single word of my criticism of the Samaj, the Satyarth Prakash, Rishi Dayanand and Swami Shraddhanandji, I repeat that my criticism was that of a friend with the desire that the Samaj may render greater service by ridding itself of the shortcomings to which I drew attention. I want it to march with the times, give up the polemical spirit, and whilst adhering to its own opinions extend that toleration to other faiths which it claims for itself. I want it to keep a watch on its workers and stop all discreditable writings. It is no answer in justification that Mussalmans commenced the campaign of calumny. I do know whether they did not. But I do know that they would have been tired of repetition if there had been no retaliation. I have not even urged the Samajists to give up their Shuddhi. But I do urge them as I would urge Mussalmans to revise the present idea of Shuddhi.

To the Mussalman writers and speakers of whose conduct I have received two letters referred I venture to point out that they neither enhance their own reputation nor that of the religion they profess by unrestrained abuse of the opponent. They can gain nothing, they cannot serve Islam, by swearing at the Samaj and the Samajists.

KANCHOLES AND PATHARE PRABHUS.

AMALGAMATION NOT IN SIGHT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

An interesting meeting was held on Sunday, in Monibawa's Temple, Thakurdwar, in connection with a conference, arranged between His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Mahabhagwat, Dr. Kurtakoti, on the one hand, and a goodly number of members of the Pathare Prabhu Community and a sprinkling of representatives of the Kanchole community, on the other. The latter community is a small mofussilite community believes to be formed of a certain number of persons who, at one time, belonged to the Pathare Prabhu community but subsequently ostracised therefrom as a result of some kind of socio-religious lapse on their part, and seeks for readmission in the parent community. The object of the Conference was for His Holiness to use his good offices, as one of the highest spiritual leaders of the Hindus, to accentuate the readmission, in response to a petition sent him by the Kancholes. True to his high office, and, in consonance with his noble instinct to bring about the regeneration of the fallen into the ranks of the high, His Holiness came to the conference as an arbitrator, on behalf of the Kancholes, and was received with the marks of obeisance by the Pathare Prabhus. The proceedings commenced with the presentation of a representation to His Holiness, on behalf of the Pathare Prabhu community, respectfully explaining that the question he had come to deal with in the conference fell legitimately not within his spiritual jurisdiction but within the power of the community itself, and that the latter would decide it, provided the aggrieved parties approached it direct. The representation also pointed out that such an appeal had been made by the Kancholes nearly half a century ago but dismissed for want of a satisfactory evidence that the alleged ostracism had taken place. That decision, the representation added, was come to at a meeting presided over by a Pathare Prabhu gentleman who was a Judge of the then edition of the present High Court —the 'Sadar Adalat.' Later on, according to the representation, another appeal was made to the community, a couple of years ago, and, though it was practically unsupported by any better pleas than those which ensured the failure of the previous appeal, it was sought to be taken into consideration by the younger generation of the community, which induced itself to take a broader view of the thing. The applicants were accordingly, given a fresh chance to prove their case before a Commission of Enquiry, composed of Pathare Prabhu gentlemen of the eminent position of Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, but the applicants seemed not to be pleased with the arrangement; they wrote to the Commission that they would not get justice done to their cause by the Commission, and that they would rather prefer to place the matter before His Holiness the Shankaracharya, and, therefore, they withdrew their application from the Commission and the community. The result of His Holiness's reading of the representation was to let him perceive that although the community was willing to help the applicants, as best it might, they had preferred to manoeuvre for his intervention so as to force the hands of the community to accede to the scheme of readmission. His Holiness also saw that the community was still willing to lend a helping hand, if possible, in spite of the insulting attitude of the applicants in respect of the withdrawal of their last application. His Holiness, therefore declined to press his advocacy any further. He advised the Kancholes that, although they had invited him to arbitrate, he had no ground to arbitrate, as the community was prepared to hear them, and that they should again approach the community and get their case proven there. He was sure, he said, if the applicants' claim was not prejudiced by any tint of impure blood, it stood a fair chance of being admitted. He further argued that he could not intervene any further under the circumstances, and that even if he did and found occasion to pass an edict, the edict would remain a dead letter, because he had no regal power behind him wherewith to enforce it. He eventually made the following endorsement at the foot of the petition, received from the Kancholes: "In view of the opinions expressed by some members of the Pathare Prabhu community and the representatives of the petitioners, present in the conference, I am of opinion that the petitioners should apply again to the Pathare Prabhu community for the purpose of getting their question satisfactorily solved." The formal conference being over, an informal talk ensued between the members of the Prabhu community and those of the Kancholes in the course of which a very friendly spirit was evinced, on either side in dwelling on the different stages through which the agitation had so far passed and culminated into the conference of the day.

PUNJAB COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Swarajist member of the Punjab Legislative Council has given notice to introduce a private bill at the forthcoming session of the Council aiming at the amendment of sections 41 and 44 of the Punjab Courts Act, which will be known as Punjab Courts (Amendment) Bill. The objects of the proposed amendment are to do away with the necessity of a certificate and thus to remove invidious distinction leading to injustice in many cases. Necessity for amending section 44 has arisen on account of a recent judgment delivered by a full bench consisting of five judges of the High Court at Lahore, declaring that until the statute was amended it had no jurisdiction to exercise its revisional powers with respect to interlocutory orders. Inability to interfere with interlocutory orders, irrespective of time, trouble and expense which might be saved by timely interference, is bound to cause hardship and even irreparable injury to litigants in many cases and in some cases miscarriage of justice. The bill is intended to minimise the evil by enlarging the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court enabling it to interfere in proper cases.